W.B. Richardson
1933-1941

Journal

(incl. maps, photographs, newspaper clippings)

1933 Calif: Inyo Co., Little Lake

1934 Calif: Alameda, Tulare Cos.

1935 Calif: Tulare Co.

1936 Calif: Tulare, San Bernardino Cos.

1937 Calif:Yosemite Field School Camp

1941 Mexico: Baja islands

Section on MVZ methodology and materials

W.B. Richardson
1933-1941

Journal

1933

Calif: Inyo Co., Little Lake

Wm. B. Richardson

Little Lake, Calif. (Kern River)

July 15, 1933.

Little Lake often known as Little Kern Lake is located about three and one half miles from Kern Canyon Ranger Station on the South boundary of Sequoia National Park. The lake itself is in no way connected with the river as is Big Kern Lake but is separated by a narrow neck of land ranging from fifty to two hundred yards in width. The east side of the lake is against the Kern Canyon wall while the north and south sides are rocky shoots which ~~has~~ apparently at one time been land slides. The canyon wall and the shoots are more or less sparsely covered with Yellow Pine and oak. The spit of land between the lake and the river is densely covered with Cottonwood willow and Yellow Pine. The willow growing along the moist banks of the lake and river while the

Poplar is thickly scattered inbetween with here and there a Yellow Pine. About one third of the lake has become grown over with a fuzzy grass and here and there are thick masses of water lilies. The river opposite the lake is a sluggish stream while above and below are rapids. The lower rapids are quite abrupt consequently have caught many logs. This log gam has done a great deal in spoiling the river into the ~~only~~ sluggish stream that it is at this point.

Most of my time today has been spent about camp straightening and cleaning up. This morning I took a short walk between the lake and the river. Shot a Western Wood Pewee and a Mountain Chickadee. This afternoon I set some traps all of which were set about camp so as to clean out the mice and rats that got into my grub last night.

Later noticed a pair of Downy Woodpeckers feeding on the bark of Poplar trees near camp. Shot the male bird.

Little Lake, Calif.
July 14, 1933.

Started early this morning for Contunow, a little store about three miles up the river, just inside the Sequoia Park boundary. On the trail above Big Kern Lake I shot an Audobon Warbler and a Lutescent Warbler?. On the the return trip a Hairy Woodpecker and a Red-breasted Sapsucker were shot from Yellow Pines.

The remainder of the day was spent in skinning the birds and a pair of Bushy tailed Woodrats and a Paramiscus. The Woodrat were caught in a large rock pile. Their dung and urinating places had proved their whereabouts.

Little Lake, Calif.

July 17, 1933.

Hunted early this morning in the Poplar and willow thicket between the Little Lake and the Kern River. Shot a ♀ ~~Downy Woodpecker~~ and a ~~Red-breasted Sapsucker~~. Caught another ♂ Peromiscus in my traps about camp. Both of the Peromiscus taken were caught in a box nailed to an oak tree about six feet off the ground. None of the traps at the base of the tree or on the petytions below the ~~trap~~ box had been touched.

The remainder of the morning was spent skinning.

This afternoon I set 5 small steel traps along the brushy banks of the Little Lake and the river. Set 9 or 10 coyote traps on pine slopes of the Little Lake.

Little Lake, Calif.

July 18, 1933.

Tended the traps early. No luck. After breakfast at about 6 o'clock I took a hike up Little Lake Creek. This small stream drops rapidly down a narrow gorge from a high bluff above the Kern Canyon. It flows between the East shoot and the lake but is in no way connected with the lake. The absence of bird life along the stream was noticable, although it seemed an ideal place in that there were many willows and other low growing bushes. There were also many yellow, and sugar pines and some cedars scattered about. The evidence of bird life was not noticed until I left the river at the rocky bluff and got into the oak and pine thickets. Here I shot a young bird of some variety ——— a Mountain Chickadee and another unidentified bird #282 ———

These birds were taken at about 1500 feet above the river (Kern).

Returning I swung to the East and into the saddle in the East shoot. Here I shoot a #7 Audubon

Warbly

Most of the afternoon was spent in skinning. In the later part of the afternoon Paul put out a small trap line of on the rocky hill back of camp in hopes of catching a weasel.

During the afternoon Martia Daley brought into camp a small ~~Rattly snake~~ that she had killed. It measured about 16 inches long and had 4 rattles and a button. On cutting the snake open we found a full grown gopher which it had evidently recently killed and swallowed.

Little Lake, Calif.

July 19, 1933.

Started early this morning for the Pinchot Thicket at the north end of the Big Kern Lake. J. B. Contreras told me that they were Scarlet Tanagers that frequented that locality. On the way up I shot a ♀ Magnolia. She was swimming down a quiet part of the Kern River with her brood of about 10 young which seemed to be almost completely grown. They seemed to swim in a formation of one after another. Was unable to find the Scarlet Tanagers. On the way back I shot a Hermit Warbler out of a Poplar tree near the lake shore. Saw a white headed woodpecker.

Spent afternoon skinning. Later set out small trap around the north side of Little Lake for microtus and schrews.

Little Lake, Calif.

July 20, 1933.

Went the rounds of my traps. A coyote fooled around one of the traps on the north side of the Little Lake but he did not get caught. Caught a ♂ Bushy-tailed Woodrat 100 feet north of camp in the same set that I had previously caught a ♂ Woodrat. The ♀ Woodrat showed signs of suckling young. No embryos. On the rounds of my traps I shot a ♀ Tanager and a Chipmunk. Both were shot above the lake in the pine timber. While skinning in camp I spot a Chipping Sparrow which was feeding among the golden rod and other weeds in a small clearing.

Little Lake, Calif.

July 21, 1933

A pair of ~~Black-headed Grosbeaks~~ were feeding in the oak above my bed when I awoke. I spot the ♂. After breakfast I hunted about my trap lines. Shot a ♀ ~~Cutanus~~ on the rocky slope of the north side of the lake. From among a group of Willows on the west side of the lake I shot the ♂ of a ~~pair of Red-winged Blackbirds~~. I hunted extensively among the willows between Little Lake Creek and Little Lake but was only able to get a ♂ Cutanus. Crossed through the thicket and down to the log jam. Here I saw a wader of some variety feeding among the logs sticks and debris. A number of these waders had been previously seen especially at the Big Pine Lake on the sand bars and feeding along the sandy banks of the river. I collected a ♀ ~~Black-headed Grosbeak~~ from a willow thicket near the river on my way to camp between the Lake and River. Shot a squirel in camp that had been eating the grain for my mules.

Little Lake, Calif.

July 22, 1933.

Caught a *Peromyscus* in a trap on the camp table near where the previous *Peromyscus* had been caught. A *Microtus* was caught in one of the small wooden traps set near the bank of the little Lake. There was no evidence of runways but the tall grass and willows offered splendid protection. A pair of California Yellow Warblers were shot in the willows near camp. The remainder of the day was spent in skinning, cooking and rebaiting the coyote traps.

Little Lake, Calif.

July 23 1933

Caught another Peromyscus in the camp tube. There were four very small embryos developing (o) This morning as I left camp to run my trap line I noticed the track of a Coyote which had come within 20 ft. of my camp. He had followed the jeep trail between the lake and the river, and on noticing camp he wheeled to the trail that goes about the North end of the lake. I found him caught in the first set which is approximately 100 yds. from camp. He seemed to me extremely large and on noticing his teeth I found that many were missing and those that were left were badly worn. Three days previous a Coyote had come into camp in the same manner but instead of perforating as the one last night did he circled about camp and went to the North. I have no reason to disbelieve that the Coyote of last night and the one appearing three nights ago was the same individual. Do

to his age, size, and weight he was probably unable to catch his game as in his youth so he followed along the river among the many camps eating the fish entrails and other refuse of the campers. There was no signs of the Coyote being previously trapped or injured by man, but under his skin was a large ~~pensey~~ sack. It was approximately three inches long and an inch and an half wide. There was no signs of a sore on the outside but when cut into during skinning a large amount of matter flowed out. I could find no cause for the infection or sore.

Near the logging at the South East corner of the Little Lake I noticed a flock of swallows (20-25) perched in a dead tree. They flew at my approach but on waiting under the tree for a few minutes they returned. I was able to shoot two ♂ and on studying them closely I believe them to be the Rough-winged Swallow.

Little Lake, Calif.

July 24, 1933.

Caught three Peromyscus this morning. A large ♀ from the camp table who showed signs of suckling young. Part of her tail was missing having caught it several days before. A ♂ Peromyscus caught on the river bank in front of camp. Another Peromyscus was caught in a small steel trap set in the rocks north of camp. The latter two Peromyscus were much smaller and a lighter brown than those previously caught. Shot a pair of Olive-sided Flycatchers from a group of pines on the south end of Little Lake. Between the Little Lake and the Kern River I killed a Black-throated Gray Warbler and a Western Wood Pewee. The Wood Pewee had well developed testicles but one was very much more elongated than the other. Forgot to mention that there were a number of worms in the abdominal cavity of the ♂ Olive-sided Flycatcher.

Little Lake, Calif.

July 25, 1933.

Found a young ♀ Peromyscus and a young ♂ Neotoma Cinerea Cinerea in my traps this morning. The Peromyscus was caught on the camp table while the Neotoma was caught in the rocky back of camp. The Neotoma had a large larva of the bot fly over its right lip and number of small flea like insects sticking to it about the nose and mouth. Started early this morning to hunt along the edge of the Pen Lake and Pen River to Contego stop. At the upper end of the lake I shot a Pacific Wren and saw a pair of Juncos but was unable to get the latter. On one of the large pines I a Slender-billed Nuthatch. He was feeding in the bark about 30 ft. off the ground. While preparing the skin to carry I noticed a Sciurus Douglasii Albolimbatus playing in the willows and small yellow pines. When I shot him he was about 2 ft. off the ground and fell into the marsh. Saw a number of his workings on the yellow pine cones.

Little Lake, Calif.

July 26 1933

Caught a subadult Peromyscus from the camp table, a Neotoma Cinerea Cinerea in the rocks near camp, and a Microtus in some grass on the north side of the Little Lake. Spent the morning skinning and cooking. (Beans and apple sauce)

This afternoon went for a hunt through the poplars between the Little Lake and Kern River. Things were exceptionally quiet, little bird life was stirring. Noticed a few flycatchers & pair of Red-breasted Sapsuckers and the flock of Mergansers. After killing their mother they moved down to the quiet waters ~~to~~ above the log gorge. When they saw me they beat their wings to hurry themselves across the water and dove under the logs I suppose to come up on the other side out of sight. Killed another Rattlesnake between the Lake and River. This is the fourth killed in this vicinity during the time I have been here.

Little Lake, Calif.

July 27, 1933.

Shot another Hairy Woodpecker this morning while tending my traps. He was feeding in a group of small poplar trees at the North end of Little Lake. When I approached he flew into an oak on the north shoot where I shot him. The Hairy and Downy Woodpeckers are the most numerous of all the types here. I will notice between twenty and thirty of them every day feeding along the river and lake shore.

After breakfast this morning ~~over the~~ I took the trail over the North Shoot and went directly down to the Kern Lake. Hunted along the rocky lake bank to the upper end of the lake. Here I waded the little creek flowing into the lake and a swamp, then through a dense thicket of Poplars and out on the sand bar. The bar is dotted here and there with willow thickets while on the west side is a grassy marsh and on the other side the River. It is an excellent collecting ground for here is food and protection for the birds. Here I found the Western Tanager

a small Sparrow ? 325
and Spotted Sandpipers. I saw
quite a number of these Sandpipers
here I should judge about 15. I
saw one downy young that was
as yet not able to fly and
one female ~~also~~ who made quite
a racket as if trying to distract
my attention from her nesting
sight. Most of the Sandpipers however
were feeding singly along the
sandy bank of the river or flying
from one point to another down
over the water. I shall visit this
location again only earlier in the
morning and see what it affords.
As I was returning to camp
I found another Pacific Rattlesnake.
It was about 100 yd from camp in
an oak thicket at the north end
of Little Lake.

Little Lake, Calif.

July 28, 1933.

Yesterday evening just before dark I shot a Flycatcher 329.

Early this morning as I was going about my trap line I shot a pair of Clark Nutcrackers. They were feeding on the pine cones of the Yellow Pine on the West side of Little Lake. In the rocks North of camp I caught a young Wotona. Shot a ♀ Water Ouzel across the river from camp. It had been working around sevral logs ~~above~~ jamed in the willows. He had been staying about this location for about an hour, before I shot him. This was the third Ouzel that I had seen. Caught a Thrasher in a willow thicket between the Little Lake and the river.

Little Lake Calif.

July 29, 1933.

Caught another Peromyscus near the river in front of camp. Caught a Thomomys in a small clearing east of camp. C. J. Hubbs Jr. also killed a ~~Thomomys~~ within a few yards of the one trapped. It was a small ♂ gopher that had been collecting grass ~~that had been~~ on top of the ground. Caught another young Neotoma in the rocks north of camp.

Made an early start for the sand-bar in the Pen Lake. There were numerous swallows flying about the south boggy end of the Lake. I was able to distinguish the Violet-green Swallow the Rough-winged Swallow and another large brownish swallow. Shot another Spotted Sandpiper and noticed another downy young.

This afternoon I shot a young Merganser. It was one of a group of four. I had noticed them for about a week fishing along in the quiet water between Little Lake and the River.

Killed two Rattle snakes today. One early in the morning at the north end of the Little Lake and the other, a large one, at north east side

of the lake about twenty five yards from camp.

Shot three bats last night. They were flying low over the river and when shot would fall in the water and collected with the raft. This is a far superior method to shooting them above a grass patch and then hunting for them. All of the bats I shot were ♂.

~~3588~~ L.L.C. Aug. 7, 1933.
77-30-9-11

(out of Paper)

~~6886 Mountain Chickadee July 16, 1933.~~

Little Lake, Calif.

August 7, 1933.

Hunted up to Contenos this morning. saw nothing of great interest. Spent the rest of the morning skinning my bat of last night. At noon I saw the mother Merganser with her flock of small Mergansers. When she saw me she swam rapidly up the river for about 100 ft. with the young following after as rapidly as possible. She then went about her fishing gradually working her way up the river.

Saw a Kingfisher as I was going out for bat. He was flying down the river when he saw me but on seeing me became alarmed and flew up the river several hundred yards where he lit on some willows. Shot the of the

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Going home tomorrow

Little Lake, Calif.

August 6, 1933.

I spent the morning hunting along the river below the south shoot. Here it is a tallus slope comming to the river, it is sparcely covered with Yellow pines and oaks except along the river where the vegetation is rather dense.

I got bats again this evening. Was able to get one of the large brown bats _____ that fly high among the pines. Also shot four more of _____

Little Lake, Calif.

August 5, 1933.

Hunted in the willows along the little Lake this morning. After breakfast went to the Big Fern Lake to hunt on the sand bar. Spent all morning in working among the willows in hope of seeing the scarlet tanagers but without luck. On the way to camp I saw a ♀ Merganser & flock of very small young. As I passed near the shore of Fern Lake she swam rapidly out for about 50 feet and then waited for the young. So he then swam slowly across the lake with the young on her back. Now and then one would fall off and would seem to have difficulty getting back on.

Hunted bats in the evening got three _____ that were catching insects over the river. There are a large number of these bats. They seem to work continually up the river, pausing and darting back to catch insects, but always working up stream. All that have been shot up to date are ♂.

Little Lake, Calif.

August 4, 1933.

Spent the early morning hunting in the scrub oaks on the north shoot between the two lakes. The absence of birds was noticable they seemed to all be feeding in the willows and small poplars about the lake shore. All that was noticed was a pair of black-headed Grosbeaks feeding in the tops of one of the oaks.

After breakfast I went for a hunt over the south shoot and on to the canyon wall. On the north side of the shoot I saw a pair of Clarks crows feeding on the hinclapin. They were cuting the bugs from the bush and flying into a neighboring pin to dig out the nuts. At the top of the shoot I shot a 34 from another hinclapin bush. It proved to be an immature individual. Returned by way of the river below the shoot. Hunted for bats in the evening. Saw one Mexican free tail. It was flying high about the pin trees.

Little Lake, Calif.

August 3, 1933.

Hunted between the Little Lake and the river this morning early. Saw a young ~~Merganser duck~~. It was one of the flock of eight young previously noticed in the water. Working low down Poplar trees near the log jam I noticed three Hairy Woodpeckers. I have also noted at other times that the woodpeckers keep in groups of three with usually two males.

After breakfast went up the river to Contino for my mail. On the way up I shot a Audubon Warbler by mistake. Noticed a pair of full grown ~~Mergansers~~ feeding in the big Pen Lake. Mr. Contino said that he had observed recently the scarlet ~~Tanager~~ in the meadow below his cabin and also a long black bird like a road runner with a crest.

Hunted bats in the evening. Tried to shoot some of the large black bats, but was not successful.

Little Lake, Calif.

July 30, 1933.

Spent the entire morning skinning the bats and the pneumagastric gotten yesterday. Donald Tappe found a very small rattlesnake in a willow thicket just below camp. We gave it the sun cure and found that in ten minutes of strong sun light it was dead and had stopped moving.

In the afternoon I got ready to take my material out of the mountains. Collected my traps, packed my animals and the rest of my material so as to make an early start as possible in the morning.

W.B. Richardson
1933-1941

Journal

1934

Calif: Alameda, Tulare Cos.

J.B. Richardson
4

General Account.

17 Strawberry Canyon, Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif

Last evening set 12 large rat traps and 8 small mouse traps. The rat traps were set in the oaks or in the dense brush at # or bordering the oak trees. Each trap was placed at an individual nest and all with the exception of 1 showed signs of working in the form of freshly cut twigs at the top of the nest. (See individual description.) One *Neotoma* caught. The small mouse traps were set in the more open grassy area which was bordered by brushy chaparell. Found *Reithrodontomys*, three *Peromyscus maniculatus*, and one *Peromyscus truei*.

Individual description —

1. Set at base of live oak containing a rat nest 2 ft. in diameter 10 ft. off the ground. There was a pronounced canopy of oaks and scanty underbrush and grass and weed,

General Account.

no apparent sign of recent habitation. Untouched this morning.
2. Large rat trap set, set at base of a rat nest. In dense thicket of schapernell with alderberries bordering oak thicket. Peromyscus truei gilberti caught in trap.
3. Trap set at base of large Alderberry bush in schapernell oak thicket. Nest built up 3 ft off the ground. Signs of recently gnawed sticks at the upper surface of the nest and paths about the base. Trap unsprung.
4. Trap set at base of Alderberry bush containing nest. The nest was of moderate size about 2½ ft. in height and 3 ft at base. Raw material gnawed and placed at top of nest.
5. Trap set at base of low spread out nest in an oak alderberry thicket. Few recent workings. Skull of Neotoma found in debris.

General Account.

6

6. Trap set in trail near old dilapidated wood rats nest. Conditions about nest were more open than in above stated occasion, the underbrush being less dense. Caught a *Peromyscus maniculatus gambeli*.

7. Large rat trap set up at base of nest constructed on the ground in a clump of high brush. The nest was built about 4 ft high and about 2 ft by 3 ft at base. There was evidence of recent activity by the newly gnawed sticks placed at the top of the nest. There was a noted lack of green material at the base of the nest or surrounding. Nest built adjacent to a sizable oak grove. Caught *Neotoma fuscipes annectens*

8. Set large trap in dogwood thicket at base of moderate size nest. Two sticks at top of nest indicating

General Account.

ment activity. Nest 50 ft from any oak thicket. A small nest, foot through, built 6 ft off the ground near by. 1 skull of Neotoma found near nest

9 Large trap set at base of rat nest. The nest was built in a thicket of ferns and brush, nest showed signs of inhabitors in that there was new signs and freshly cut sticks at top of pile.

10, 11, 12 Set 15 – 25 ft apart in heavy thicket of ferns, black berries and other low growing dense brush. There were a great many trails in and about the vegetation which showed other wood rats nests set further back in the brush.

All of the traps from 1–12 were the large wooden rat traps baited with a tiny piece of bacon rind. Out of that twelve traps only 3 were sprung as stated

General Account.

above. From 13-20 are the small mouse traps baited with oatmeal.

13. Set in pathway of small mammal in the dense grass bordering on blackberries, oak canopy. Oat meal taken.

14. Set 10 ft to the south of trap 13 but in similar conditions. Caught Peithodontomys megalotis longicaudus

15 Set in dry grassy patch under schopell near road. Caught Peromyscus maniculatus gambeli.

16. Set trap under shrub near road, open grassy character under bush surrounded by dense grass and bush. Caught Peithodontomys megalotis longicaudus

17. Trap set in runway in heavy parted grass on steep side hill, bait untouched

18. Trap set in clear space under small redwood tree. No cover for 1 yd about.

General Account.

Caught *Peithrodontomys megalotis longicaudus*

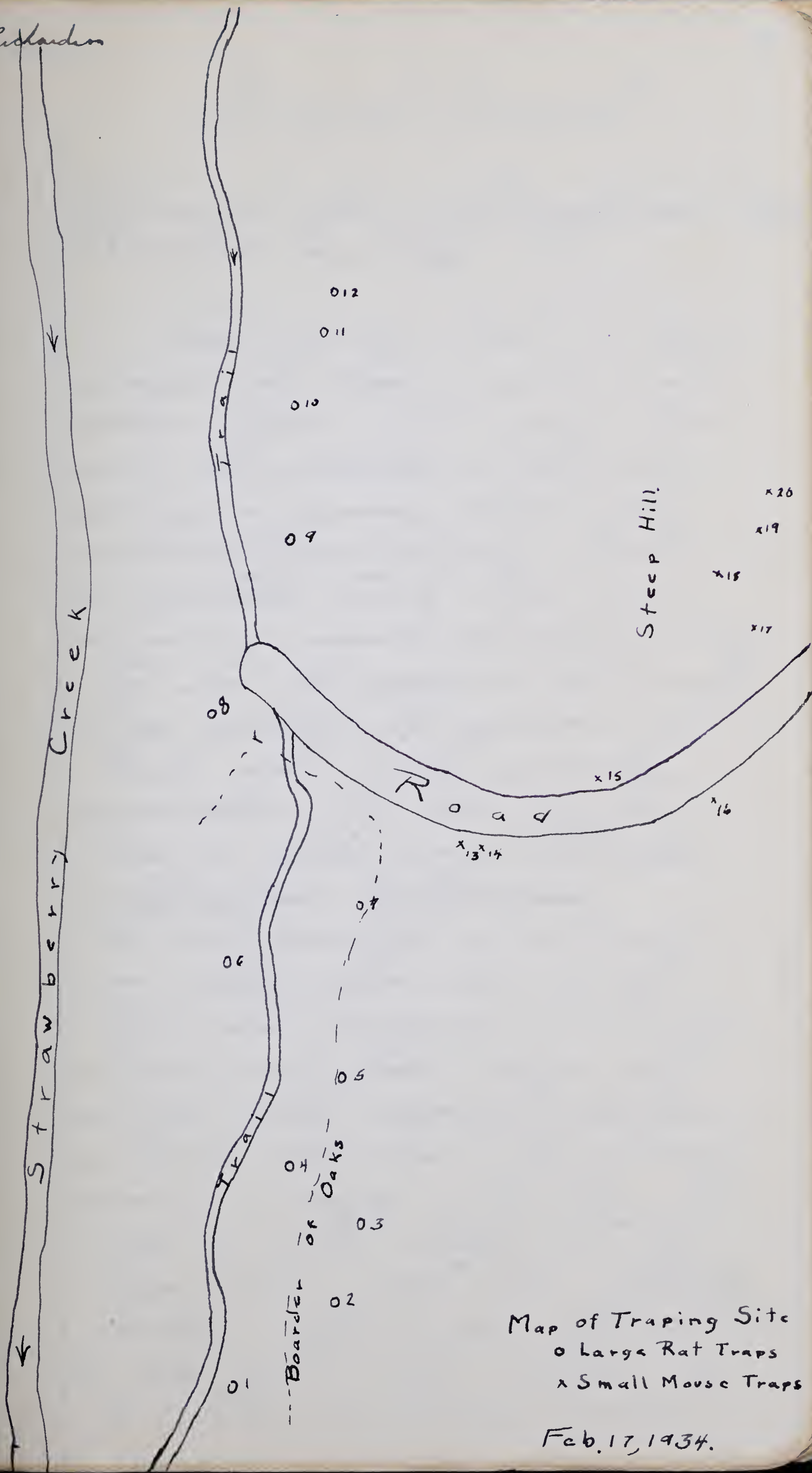
19. Trap set under small tagasaste bush, side hill scattered vegetation. Caught young *Peromyscus maniculatus gambeli*.

20. Trap set in small trail in varied vegetation on steep hill side. Cover scattered and short. Caught *Peithrodontomys megalotis longicaudus*.

The weather conditions were clear in evening but clouded up that evening late and clear again by morning. The ground was very moist due to a heavy rain the night before.

m. B. Richardson

934.



Map of Traping Site
o Large Rat Traps
x Small Mouse Traps

Feb. 17, 1934.

General Account

..24. ~~Northwest slope of Grizzly Peak, Berkeley Alameda Co., Calif.~~

Last evening I set 14 traps, 6 large rat traps and 8 small mouse traps. The mouse traps with the exception of three were set on a grassy hillside with scattered clumps of dry thistle as protection. Each trap was set near a small opening or burrow that had the appearance of recently being used by the presence of trails and freshly gnawed grass stems. In one of these traps a full grown *Microtus californicus californicus*. The bait consisting of oat meal was taken from two of the traps, but unsprung. The large traps, 6 of them, were set along the small stream which bounded by brush and a canopy of bay trees and a few oaks. The traps were set in likely looking trail in the brush or in at the base of trees containing wood

General Account

rats nests. The traps were baited with bacon and oat meal. Caught on Peromyscus. Found gulletti in the brush trail set.

The weather conditions were clear all night and rather cold although it had been raining the better part of the previous day.

rch 4

Strawberry Canyon
Berkeley, Alameda Co. Calif.

In our field study several Microtus californicus in their burrows. Out of the class of approximately 50 students each of which were digging and tracing out microtus runways and burrows for 4 hours, only 4 nests with young were obtained. Several subadult specimens were obtained from the burrow systems as well as several

General Account

adults. The group with which I worked found a nest containing 3 young with unopened eyes and an adult ♂ in the same nest. The two smallest of these ~~young~~ stuffed were of this group the other two belonged to another party. All of the work done was on a grass covered slope on the North side of Strawberry canyon.

The weather was clear and bright, there had been no rains for the past three days.

rch 12 Dwight Canyon
Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif.

Last evening set out 12 traps, 7 small mouse traps and 5 rat traps. Every one of the traps were set in the same type of habitat. This habitat was the schparell bounding a low grass patch.

General Account

My total catch amounted to three animals, one *Peromyscus californicus californicus*, one *Microdontomys megalotis longicaudus*, and one *Peromyscus Peromyscus truei gilberti*. Of the remainder of the traps there was one spring and two with the bait removed. The bait consisted of oat meal.

The weather conditions were clear when traps were set but foggy in the morning.

Jul 8 ~~Strawberry Canyon, Berkeley Alameda Co., Calif.~~

Last evening I set out 42 traps, all but three were of the small mouse traps variety. These traps were set in three different habitats, stream side covered with soft chaparell, hard chaparell, and open

grass land. The traps were well distributed among the different genera of each of these habitats.

The following is a discription of the habitat and the catch of each trap.

1.- Set at the edge of a pool under the brush. There was dense cover of thimbleberries and creek dogwood and some oak for a canopy. It was on the edge of this at the pool side where the trap was set. Caught a Peromyscus californicus californicus.

2.- In a similar habitat to the above but rather more in the open and nearer running water. Trap sprung.

3.- Trap set in dense soft chaparell similar to no. 1 with the exception that there was no water within 10 ft. There was a mass of litter under the chaparell. Trap sprung.

4.- Trap set in soft chaparell up on a bank. High

General Account

dense canopy of oaks. From the disturbance of the leaf mold there had evidently been a good deal of activity in that locality. Probably birds. The trap was untouched.

5.- Trap set under log that was crossing a stream. There was no cover except the log for a distance of 5 ft. There was a heavy Oak-bay canopy over the location. Trap springy by a slug.

6.- Trap set in same type of locality under the same log but on the opposite side of the stream. Trap springy.

7.- Trap set along stream side in open at edge of an abrupt bank. Heavy canopy as in 6. Trap untouched.

8.- Set in the stream bed of a very small stream. The brush from each side covered the stream and there was also a strong canopy

of live oaks. There were very moist conditions but not a fast moving type of stream. (Santa Cruz Bay Spur)
9.- Set in exactly the same type of habitat as no 8. with the exception that the trap was set about 4 ft up the bank.
10.- Same condition as 9. except on the other side of the bank. Both of the traps 9 and 10 were untouched.
11.+12.- Set in the same soft Chaparell habitat as no 8 but farther up the stream. Caught a Neotoma fuscipes annectens in these two traps. One trap had him by the foot and the other by the tail. Did not make much of a struggle to escape.
13.- Set in same habitat as above but about 1½ feet from the floor of the stream. Trap untouched.
14.+15.- Set in the soft chaparel habitat as the above but up the banks about 4 ft, one on

General Account

each side. Traps untouched.
16.-24. These traps were set along a trail on the north slope of the north fork of Strawberry Canyon above the C.C.C. Camp. The habitat was hard chaparell composed of old man sage and grass in the scattered open spaces. Of these 9 traps 5 were untouched, 2 were spring, in one was a Peromyscus maniculatus gambeli and in the other was a Peromyscus truei gilberti. The difference in the habitat in which the two were caught is in their relative distance to the greener type of chaparell. (See notes on Peromyscus).
25.- Set in open dry rocky spot in the sage brush. Traps untouched.
26.-28.- These three traps ~~were~~ were set in the soft chaparell under a canopy of Eculyptus One of these three traps was spring the other two were untouched.

General Account

29. Set under log in large grass plot near eucalyptus grove. Caught. Peithodontomys megalotis longicaudus.

30. Set 10 ft from 29 along the same log. Caught Peithodontomys megalotis longicaudus.

31.-33. - Set in grass habitat. The grass was dense and the thick mat exhibited many trails and it was in these trails that the traps were set. It was ten feet to the nearest cover of willow. Caught (3) Peithodontomys megalotis longicaudus

34. Set at the base of a Eucalyptus tree which was growing in a large grass plot. Caught. Microtus californicus californicus.

35 - Set in small runway in grass. Caught Peithodontomys megalotis longicaudus

36-37 - Traps set at the entrances of old microtus burrows found in the grass land. One trap spoiling but the other untouched.

General Account

38-39 – Traps set in large weeds bordering the grass patch. One trap was gone and the other was untouched.

40. – Set under willows, the edge of grass patch. Caught. *Perromyscus maniculatus gambeli*.

41. – Set in dust in stream bed. Trap spring.

42 – Set under Banana bush between Eucliptus and willow thicket. Trap untouched.

The weather conditions were slightly foggy in the morning. The heavy dew on the plants showed that the fog had been somewhat heavier during the night. The temperature was cool.

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ay 19 Quaking Aspen Meadow
Tulare Co., California.

Left Porterville Calif. yesterday morning and arrived here at 11:30 this morning. Spent last night at Soda Creek below Meadow (4 mi). The folks and Mr. Dixon arrived at 2:00 PM bringing up our equipment for our mount. trips back in the Kern River. The folks returned to Porterville early this after noon.

The country about here is composed of numerous ridges which are well forested chiefly with pine. The floor of the valleys ~~are~~ slope gradually and are covered with a green meadow in which are numerous clumps of willows. About the edges of these meadows are many Quaking aspens which are at the present time just coming into

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leaf, some of them still having the catkins. The general appearance of the country is low rolling with the dense fir forest being broken up by the numberous stringing meadows.

At about 4:00 PM Mr. Dixon and I took a short hike in a north east direction from the packing station following the edge of the meadows. We found two White-headed woodpeckers nest a Downy Woodpecker nest a Red breasted Nuthatch perhaps building a nest, a Robin carrying food, a Mountain Chickadee at nest hole and a Flying squirrel, nest and two young.

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y 20 Little Lake Kern River
Tulare Co., California

Left Quaking Aspen Meadow this morning at 6:30 and took the cattle drive to the ridge trail on the south rim of the Little Kern River. We continued by trail, crossing the Little Kern River at the ford, to Front Meadow where we had lunch. The country ~~is a dense~~ as you go along is first a dense fir forest broken up by meadows and as you drop toward the Little Kern there is a gradual change to the Yellow pine and then to the more open chaparell type composed of chiefly of Manzanita and Ceanothus with scattered pine. On the north side of the river there is a volcanic formation and the vegetation here is Old man Sage, Black

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Oak, and Manzanita. This latter general locality is very hot and dry. Trout meadow itself is dry when compared to most high mountain meadows. After lunch we went at a gradual incline up to Willow meadow and on up to the brink of the Big Kern Canyon and then down to the river. From here we followed up the river to the Little Kern Lake. The country above Trout Meadow is an open type of Yellow pine forest while that of the Kern River is pseudominately Black Oak with Cotton wood and Yellow pine scattered around. We arrived at Little Lake at 6:00 PM having covered a distance of about 25 miles.

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y 21. Little Lake, Kern River
Tulare Co., California.

This morning we got an early start 4:30 and followed down the river through the willow and poplar grove to the log jam. Here we crossed the river and went ~~west~~ down the south side for about 100 yd. This was not really a side of the river but rather an island that was covered with poplar and goff chapparell and willow. A short space down the island we crossed the stream and proceeded up the dry rocky knoll at the south end of the lake. This knoll is moderately forested by Black Oak and Yellow Pine. When the top of the knoll we hit the trail and spent several hours in this locality

searching for the nests of Tounsand Solitaire. A pair of birds were located but no nest. This locality is probably a feeding ground. We returned to camp by the trail down the knol and around the north side of the lake. After lunch we spent the entire time between the river and the lake hunting for blackbird nest and garter snake and frogs. In the evening I spent a few minutes fishing bat. The little lake is situated between two knols that have at some time big large rock slides from the steep stone walls. The lake is separated from river by a well defined sand ridge. This ridge is covered with Poplar and Willow trees. At the south side of the lake

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runs Little Lake Creek which at the present time has been diverted by man into the lake. A brushy outlet has developed at the south east side of the lake. Originally this stream did not flow into the lake but along the south end, the south side of the lake including the creek is a dense tangle of willow, alder, and poplar trees. The north and north east sides of the lake are rocky being partially forested by Black Oak and Yellow Pine. The south and west portion of the lake is gradually being filled by Tules while the shallower portion is taken over by water grass and water black-wheat. Away from the moister portion of the lake and river the vegetation is Pine and Black Oak.

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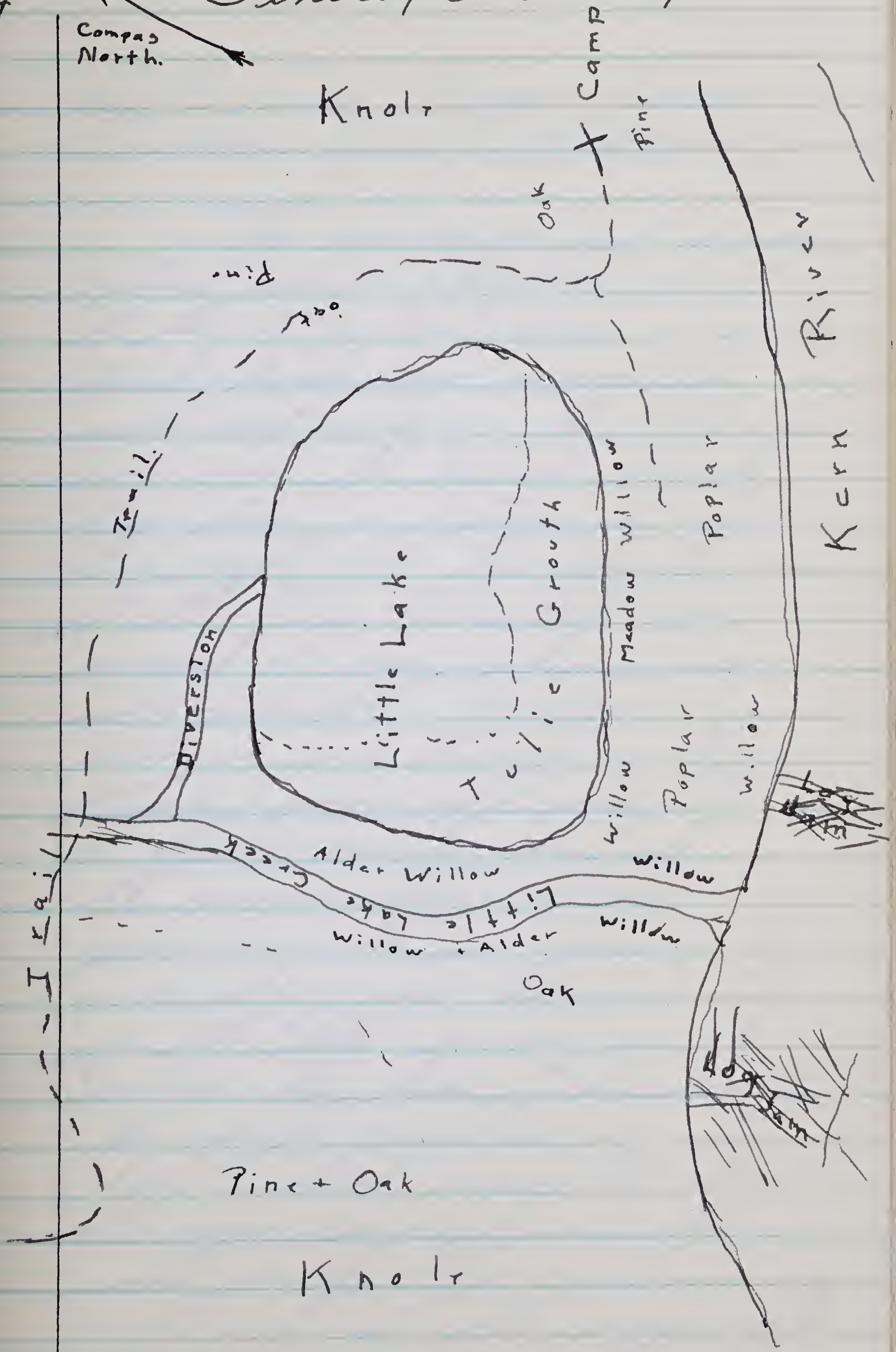

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y 22

Little Lake, Kern River
Tulare Co., California

This morning got a 7:00 o'clock start along the trail to the Big Kern Lake. The trail leads down around the north east side of the Little Lake and over the knoll to the big lake, a distance of about ½ a mile. At the north end of the Big Kern Lake we waded a bog which was well covered or boarded by willows and through a dense Poplar grove and out to a ~~[illegible]~~ sandy part of the peninsula. This peninsula is formed by a sanding up of one side of the ~~lak~~ river as it enters the lake. This leaves the major portion of the lake not of separated from the river except at the south end. The eastern north end of the peninsula is covered with a thicket of Poplar trees as I have

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already mentioned and the remainder is sandy with scattering willows along the lake edge and a few in the central portion. It was in these willows that we found the nests of the Fern Tiger Blackbirds and the Black-headed Grosbeak. At 11:00 AM we left the lake peninsula and returned to camp by the trail. In the afternoon I went down the river and crossed the log jam and recrossed the river below and then up along the southwest side of Little Lake Creek, a short distance up I crossed the creek and waded along the south and ~~so~~ west side of the lake back to camp. This afternoon trip was spent in the search of reptiles and amphibians, all that was found was several Alligator Lizzards.

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y 23 Little Lake, Kern River
Tulare Co., California.

Started at 8:00 A.M. down the river, crossed and recrossed the log jam and continued down the north side next to the river. Below the lower log jam the river drops rapidly with numerous scattered falls and rapids. This condition is due to the rock slides on either side of the stream. The vegetation along the stream was alder and willow while the rock slides were only sparsely forested with black oak and yellow pine. The entire time was spent taking pictures. Returned to camp at 12:30. In the early afternoon we spent an hour searching for the Wood duck nest. A pair had been observed several times out in

the trail but we were unsuccessful in our attempt to find the most. Late in the afternoon we packed the two mules and moved camp to the Deer Canyon Ranger Station. The trail to the Ranger Station is up over the knoll at the north east end of the lake and around the Big Deer Lake and then along the river. The Kaweah River Ranger Station is at the South boundary of Sequoia National Park.

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24 Kern Canyon Ranger Station
Tulare Co. California. 6458 ft.

The first part of the morning was spent in looking over the country between the river, Contineos, and the Ranger station. This area is in the floor of the canyon. The vegetation is almost entirely Yellow Pine which seems to thrive in this sandy, boulder type of soil. There are several small streams in the vicinity exclusive of Coyot Creek that are well over grown by willows, and east of Continos are stream spreads out forming a meadow. On this meadow numberous Brewer Blackbirds were seen. On the opposite side of the river the conditions are quite different. The floor of the canyon on that side is covered almost

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entirely with Manzanita brush and almost no trees except close to the river bank. The rocky, sandy condition prevails on this side as well as the other. On the west side of the Bear River 300 yd north east of Contreras's store is an old log cabin, the oldest habitation in this part of this mountain. Directly east of the Rangers Station and on this side of Coyote Creek is an old hand mill constructed of hand hewen timbers. This mill was run by the waters of Coyote Creek to cut logs for timber of local use. This mill was constructed by Mr. Contreras.

A mild rain began at about 10:00 A.M. and continued spasmodically until about 3:00 ~~AM~~ P.M. This is the first rain that

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we have had the other previous days being bright and sunny. The rain lasted till about 3:00 PM at which time we crossed the river by the old bridge and began hunting for Chipmunks in among the Manzanita. We continued on up the trail toward the Tunnel Forge Station to the columnar basaltic formation on the left. These basalt post similar to those of the Devils Post Pile are quite extensive extending from the trail for 500 yd around a bluff to Golden Trout Creek. On some of these columns are geologic appearing Indian paintings. I continued my search for the ground dwelling chipmunks without results (Eutamias merriami leucurus.) Observed a pair of Desert Sparrows in the manzanita and later upon the rocky slope saw a ♀ Grouse with a brood of young ½ t.

'34 General Account.

'25 Upper Funston Meadow, Yum Canyon
Tulare Co., California. 6800 ft.

This morning I packed the mules and started on the trail at 9:15 A.M. for Upper Funston. The trail follows the west bank. The vegetation of willow poplar and pine is dense along the stream side but it thins down along the slopes of the canyon. The major portion of the canyon walls are abrupt granite cliffs at the base of which are talus slopes. These impressive walls are broken in places letting such streams as Golden Trout Creek, Lamal Creek, and the Big Arroyo through. I arrived at Upper Funston at 1:30 covering a distance of 10 mi. The afternoon was spent in camp organizing and arranging our equipment. In the late afternoon we set 20 mouse traps, 1 gopher trap and 2 rat traps.

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26. Upper Funston Meadow, Kern Canyon, Tulare Co., California. 6800 ft.

Had a poor catch last night, only three Micromyxus and one other that had been destroyed by some small mammal before I went to the traps. The remainder of the morning was spent in skinning, cooking and tidying up camp.

Upper Funston Meadow is a narrow band of grassy land, chiefly along the west bank of the Kern River. The meadow is rather cut up by the willow bogs and the river as it tends to spread out into several channels. Besides the willow other vegetation is the Poplar, Yellow Pine, Lodge pole pine are encroaching in upon the meadow. On the tallow slopes below the rock walls are found Juniper, Pinion Pine and Yellow Pine sparsely scattered.

Just after dinner a

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spasmatic snow and hail storm began and continued off and on till late afternoon making things rather unpleasant.

At 4:15 P.M. we set 20 mouse traps up the rocky hill slope back of camp. This hill though it is of a large boulder type still shows the effects of glaciation on the harder face surfaces of the wall. There is a mixed type of vegetation consisting of Pinion Pine, Juniper, Yellow Pine, Black Oak, Manzanita, Old Man Sage, and, Fir.

The traps were set on the table in camp to catch the mice that were getting into our grub.

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27 Upper Funston Meadow Kern Canyon Tulare Co California 6800 ft

From the twenty traps set in the meadow I got two Peromyscus maniculatus and one Sorex obscurus obscurus. The gopher trap and two rat traps were unspring. From these traps set on the hill caught only one Peromyscus boylii rowleyi. From the traps in camp caught one Peromyscus maniculatus.

Spent the early part of the morning, after breakfast setting up the specimens caught last night. After finishing skinning took a hike up to the Kern Canyon ~~Ranger Station~~ Hot Springs. The entire distance is only about 2 mi, the trail following the west side of the river for about a mile and crossing at the Chagupa Patrol Station to the east side of the

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river. The trail on the west side of the river follows along the stream in among the Poplar, Pine and Willow but shortly after crossing the trail swings away from the river (300 yd) and crosses a bouldery alluvial fan that has been well broken up by the changing of the river course, in the past. This alluvial fan is grown over by principally Manzanita, some ceanothus that is well browsed down by the deer, Old Man Sage and dotted here and there are trees such as Juniper and Yellow Pine and Mountain Mahogany. In this Manzanita thicket numerous Eutamias inionensis were seen and I observed two Calospermophile. There were a good many Clarks crows about, the apparent young were following the adults about begging for food. I saw one individual

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getting a meal at an ant hill. (black ants).

We returned from the Hot Springs in the early afternoon and spent the remainder of our time in camp skinning, cooking and taking pictures about the meadow.

The weather was unsettled all day, clouding up and lightly raining during the last afternoon.

In the evening we went out shooting but were unable to see any bats, they evidentally had not come into this country this early.

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928 Upper Funston Meadow Kern Canyon
Tulare Co., California 6800 ft.
Closed to 6,700 ft.

I ran the traps early this morning while Mr. Dixon got breakfast. From the 20 traps set in the meadow all I got was one Peromyscus maniculatus. In the gopher trap I found a Sciurus griseus griseus? evidentally had gotten into the gopher runway and thence into my trap for the hole in which I set was distinctly a gopher working. From the 20 traps set on the hill all that I caught was a young Peromyscus boylii rowleyi. After breakfast we got on early start up the river covering the same territory that we did yesterday, only more thoroughly, especially the ~~[illegible]~~ manzanita covered alluvial fan just below the Kern River Hot Springs. Numerous Eutamias inconspicuus

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were seen and Mr Dixon secured three more for specimens. Mr. Dixon also saw and verified my sight observation of the Golden Mantled Ground Squirrel. During the early morning the Clarks Crows carried on their activities high up on the rocky slopes of the canyon and later comming down to the floor of the canyon to feed. Returned to camp for a late lunch.

The afternoon was spent close to camp, skinning animals and cooking. In the late afternoon I went down int the meadow. Found a Red Shafted Flicker nest in a large dead Poplar tree, it contained young. Found a garter snake 100 ft up on the talus slope of the ~~east~~ west canyon wall. It was rather inactive making no strenious attempts to get out of reach.

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7 29 Upper Funston Meadow, Kern Canyon. Tulare Co., California

Had no luck with my traps last night, caught only three Peromyscus maniculatus in my traps set in the meadow.

After breakfast (8:00 A.M.) Mr. Dixon and I started our hike up the Moraine Lake trail. This trail starts just out of camp and follows up with numerous switch-backs along Funston Creek to Sky Parlor Meadow. (9,200 ft elev) A little above the meadow we turned to the north, to Chocopa Creek and followed it down nearly to the mouth where it pitches off into the falls. Here we turned south and hit the trail back to camp. Reached camp at 4:00 P.M. The ascent up to the meadow is an abrupt one at first and finally tapers off near the top. The meadow itself is quite large in extent and surprisingly flat

and though it runs the sluggish head waters of Tunaton creek. The grass in the meadow is short not over 2 in. in lenght and would furnish only meager pickings for live stock although from the deer droppings it was serving as this foraging grounds. During our hike 14 Deer were seen all of which seemed fat and in good condition. Five or more of the buck were bucks and the former of one of these showed signs of branching. A Fusco's nest was found at Gathins Camp at the north end of Big Pole Meadow. The nest was constructed in the grass on the ground within the fort of a little stream. A Grouse and the chicks were seen north east of the meadow. The conditions in and about the meadow seem extremly dry for this time of the year. On the sandy

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area west of the meadow there are large patches of Bracon fires that are drying up from the lack of water, and the snow on the mountains is as scarce at present as is the case usually a month and a half later. The vegetation about Skyscraper Meadow is predominately Lodge Pole Pine.

The weather conditions are the worst we have found it up to date. This morning was sunny and fine but by noon it began clouding up and shortly after 4:00 P M it began to rain and is continuing as a steady downpour. It will help the dry condition of the plants but it is hell on us. Rain continued until about 7:00 P.M.

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4 30 Upper Funston Meadow, Kern Canyon
Tulare Co., California 6800 ft.

From the traps set in the meadow all that I caught was an Alligator lizard. The gopher trap was unsprung although new workings were evident within 2 yd. of the trap. Caught an adult ♀ Bushy-tailed Woodrat in one of the two traps set in the tallus west of the meadow. Nothing caught in the traps on the hill.

After breakfast I reoaded the mules and followed Mr. Dixon up to the alluvial fan below the Kern Canyon Hot Springs. Spent our time hunting for Calospiza and Desert Sparrows without result. Mr. Dixon shot one Chipmunk from a manzanita bush thinking that it perhaps was the sparrow. I took a hike

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up to the mouth of Rock Creek and returned to the Hot Springs for a bath. Caught a Western Skink in the tall grass near the spring. After finishing my bath Mr. Dixon came up with word that he had shot a young Coyote and had discovered the den containing three more young. I returned to camp for shovel and photographic equipment and when I returned to the vicinity of the den Mr. Dixon had caught two of the Coyotes. On sneaking up to the den we saw the third Coyote asleep under the partial shade of the Manzanita brush at the mouth of the den. The den was constructed under a large boulder (10 ft in diameter) at the edge of the alluvial fan. This boulder was in a Manzanita patch completely

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~~sur~~
surrounded by this brush. The soil was sandy and consequently made digging of the den easy. The size of the entrance was 10" high and 20" wide and extended straight back for about 6' under the log and small side branches could be seen extending to the sides. The dirt taken from the den was inconspicuously piled at the entrance making a broad fan shaped cone about 12" high. The little Coyote asleep at the mouth of the den made a dart for the den before we could effect our capture. The two Mr. Dixon caught I took down to Sam Clark the ranger. (He killed them that evening. W.B.R.)

Returned late to camp. Moved the traps set down in the meadow and set 22 traps ½ mi up the river on the west side in a little meadow. Baited the lot with bacon. Weather - sunny, frost in morning.

B. Richardson

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7 31 Upper Funston Meadow Kern Canyon
Tulare Co., California 4806 ft.

From the traps set on the hill I got one young Bushy-tailed Woodrat and a Peromyscus boylei rowleri. From the traps set in the upper meadow I caught three Microtus mordax. The remainder of the morning I spent skinning. The early part of the morning Mr. Dixon went hunting up the river on the alluvial fan and returned with a Golden Mantled Ground Squirrel and a Slender-billed Nuthatch.

The early part of the afternoon was spent in skinning and the late part in fishing. I caught 11 fish, 9 small ones from the Big Arroyo and 2 large ones (9" and 12") from the Kern River.

The weather was

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bright and sunny as was the day before but the nights are cold and frost formed on the meadow as usual.

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M 1 Junction Meadow, Fern Canyon
Tulare Co., Calif. 8100 ft.

From the traps this morning I caught 1 Peromyscus boylii rowleii from the hill and a shrew (Sorex o. obscurus). Collected the traps and began breaking camp while Mr. Dixon photographed some flowers on the hill. He found a moderate sized rattlesnake coiled under a crack in a boulder.

Left camp at 12:30 and continued up the Kern River past the Hot Springs and up the east side to our present camp at Junction Meadow. The Fern Canyon, in general, as you come up tends to broaden and flatten out, the rock walls are less impressive and the talus at the bottom extends farther up the cliff. The

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vegetation becomes less rank and the walls and taller slopes are covered in part with brush such as manzanita, mountain mahogany, old man sage, chinkapin, bitter cherry, and ceanothus. The river bottom is partially forested with Yellow Pine, Lodgepole Pine, Juniper, Poplar, and Willow. The Yellow Pine and Juniper extend upon the slopes of the canyon in scattered groves or sparsely separated individuals.
We arrived at Junction Meadow at 5:00 PM and made camp along the River at the upper side of the meadow.

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2. Junction Meadow Kern Canyon, Tulare Co. California. 8100 ft.

Junction Meadow is not in the true sense of the word a meadow but rather a narrow strip of grass along the river that is cut up into small patches by the groups of Willow and Lodge Pole Pine. The flow of the Kern at this point is rather wide (¼ mi) and is boulder and sand in character with a vegetation of chiefly Lodge Pole Pine and Yellow Pine, Juniper and Yellow Pine. The slopes are vegetated with brush such as Manzanita, Mountain Mahogany, Chinquapin and Ceanothus.

This morning hike was up the Kern River to the Wallace Creek trail and along the trail to the point above the creek and then back to camp. There were a predominance of Fox Sparrows in the brushy slopes.

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The early afternoon was spent in skinning and the late afternoon in setting traps. 20 traps were set along the stone bluff east of north of the meadow. These traps were set along the lower edge of the bluff where the brush and tallus lay against the wall. 10 traps were set in the meadow in moist places under logs. There is a maze of down logs, pole pine timber in and about the meadow.

The horse feed in this locality is poorer than any we have hit to date. The recent clearing of the timber out of the meadow with the remaining stumps and down logs makes staking of the animals difficult. Staking of the mules is also made more difficult by the numerous little boggy streams that are overgrown with onion plant.

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ne 3 Junction Meadow, Kern Canyon
Tulare Co. California. 8180 ft.

In the traps this morning there were 2 Peromyscus maniculatus from the traps set on the hill and 1 Peromyscus maniculatus and 1 Microtus mordax from the 10 traps set in the meadow.

Took an early start this morning (7:15 A.M.) for the Kaweah Basin. Our route in was along the granite bluff high above the south side of the Kern Kaweah River. Our trail lead principally over granite talluses from which we shot 3 Conies and 1 Chipmunk. (Eutamias alpinus). The forest vegetation was thin consisting of willows along the stream and scattered individual trees such as Juniper, White Pine, Fox-tailed Pine, and Lodge Pole Pine. These trees extended along the edges of the talluses and glacial bollies extending up into the basin. We reached

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the first lake in the basin by 11:15 AM and then had dinner. It was surprising to me to see the number of Rosey Finches feeding along the rocky edges of the lakes catching the insects that were blown ashore. From their actions I believed that they were just beginning to pair off. After dinner we continued slowly up through the basin taking photographs and looking at the scenery. Kawsah Basin is a long amphitheatre like valley that has been swept out rather recently by the action of glaciers. There are several rocky lakes in the floor none of which are of any considerable size. Most of the floor however is a series of glacial ridges and valleys varying from 25' to 100' high. The impressive group of Kawsah Mts. and Pocket peak bears in this basin. The upper & margins of the

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was at an altitude of 11200 ft and was Lodge Pole Pine in character. There were patches of snow still clinging to the tallus slopes and the chimnies on the more protected sides of the mountains. These patches did not seem to be very deep. By 3:50 P.M. we had reached the upper lake of the basin beneath the Red Rowan and at this point turned toward home or camp. After a steady fast drive toward camp reached it by 7:10 P.M.

Weather were clear and bright all day.

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ne 4

Junction Meadow, Kern Canyon, Tulare Co., California. 8180 ft.

From the traps this morning I got one Peromyscus maniculatus and from the 20 traps on the hill and two Peromyscus maniculatus and one Microtus from the 10 traps set in the meadow.

The day was spent in and about camp skinning and general "pedeling" around.

I found a Hairy Woodpecker nest in a dead Ponderosa Pine in the meadow. The hole was about 20 ft off the ground. From the squeaks within and the actions of both the birds I judge that there are young birds.

The weather was clear during the morning but in the afternoon it clouded over and grew cold. Some rain fell and several flurries of hail and snow.

Mr. Dixon shot a White-throated Swift and a Fox Sparrow north of camp ¼ mi.

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15 Junction Meadow, Kern Canyon.
Tulare Co., Calif. 8100 ft.

Caught three Peromyscus and a Microtus last night in the traps. One Peromyscus was caught in the rocks on the hill; it had larger ears than the ones previously caught and is believed to Peromyscus truei?

The morning was spent in putting up specimens. A little before 12:00 noon we started for a hike up, by the trail, towards the head of the Kern Kawiah River. We met Mr. & Mrs. Patterson, who have been camping at the meadow for the past day and night, about half way up on the shoulder and continued up to the falls with them. From then on we continued on alone to the second lake up the river. The trail keeps on the north side of the Kern Kawiah River all the way,

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rising rapidly at first over a shoulder and then down abruptly for several hundred feet. From this point on the trail goes at a relatively even grade up the glacial valley. The trail on a whole is very rocky and dangerous ~~for~~ only the best types of pack animals should be taken over such a tough trail.

The upper lake is a novelity to me in that it is mostly meadow with a wide much meandering stream and ox-bow lakes taking up a large part of the area. We had thought that perhaps there were ducks nesting in the reeds along the edges of the meandering stream but we did not find any. Two blue birds were shot near this lake. Reached camp by 6:15 P.M.

The weather today has been unusual. In the morning when we woke up the ground was partially white from snow

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that had fallen during the night. This however quickly melted as the early morning sun came through the clouds. During the morning there was intermittent flurries of snow that melted as soon as it hit the ground. By noon the clouds had opened and sun came through. There was intermittent clouds and sunshine untill about 4:00 P.M. when the clouds banked in heavy and a vigorous type of snow storm set in. This storm continued until about 7:30 P.M. at which time it had covered the ground and trees giving a very beautiful effect to the whole landscape. As near as I could estimate it there was about $1\frac{1}{2}''$ of snow on the level.

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Page 6 Junction Meadow, Yuba Canyon
Tulare Co., California. 8100 ft.

From all of the traps this morning I took only one Chipmunk from the traps on the hill.

During the morning we hunted about the meadow and as far down the canyon as Willow Creek. Mr. Dixon shot a Golden-mantled Ground Squirrel, 2 Sage Sparrows and a Red-breasted Sapsucker. In the afternoon we skinned and Mr. Dixon set out 15 traps in a sage flat between the Yuba + the Yuba Vaquero Rivers near where they come together.

There was no evidence of snow during last night but much of the snow of the day before was still left hanging to the trees. By 10:00 AM the sun came out through the clouds and with the aid of a wind soon melted

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the snow. The remainder of the day was relatively clear and bright with now and then a large white cloud floting by. Fern Point was the only place visable ~~that~~ from Junction Meadow that retained the effect of last night's snow, for the whole day.

34 General Account.

un 7 Junction Meadow, Kern Canyon
Tulare Co., California. 8160 ft.

I found nothing in the traps I set this morning. Mr. Dixon got three Lycopeus from the traps he set in the Artimisia flat.

This morning we put up a lunch and started on a return hike up the Kern Kawiah river. Mr. Dixon had some pictures he wanted to take and I was going to try fishing for a change. Mr. Dixon went up as far as the second lake as we had done two days previous while I spent my time fishing below the falls just above the shoulder (2 mi from camp). The fishing here was excellent, I was able to catch the limit 25 in 2 hours fishing time. All of the fish were small the largest being about 7". I found a nest of a Junco

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along the stream in the tall bentover grass. There were two fresh eggs they is.

The weather this morning was clear and bright and continued that way until about 2:00 PM when it began to cloud over and by 3:00 PM it broke and a continued drizzly rain began. This rain continued until about 7:00 P.M.

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u 8 Junction Meadow, Fern Canyon, Tulare Co., California. 8100 ft.

From the traps this morning I got one Chipmunk from those on the hill and one Shrew (Sorex obscurus) from those traps set in the meadow. Mr. Dixon got two Peromyscus and one Microtus from the traps set in the Artemisia habitat.

This morning we stayed in camp due to the rain and in the afternoon set out for Wallace lake, but after a half hour were driven back by another rain.

The weather early this morning was clear but by 7:00 A.M. clouds began to assemble and by 8:00 AM a drizzling rain began which lasted untill 11:30 A.M., at which time the sun came through. At 2:30 the rain commenced again and continued till 4:00 P.M.

Reset 5 traps from the hill to a rocky cliff habitat.

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n 9 Junction Meadow Kern Canyon Tulare Co., California. 8100 ft.

From the trips this morning I got on Pronyman and Mr. Dixon got 4.

Had an early breakfast and was on the trail up Wallace Creek by 6:00 A.M. The trail followed up the Kern Canyon over a moraine for about 1 mi. and then a branch trail is taken that swings back (south east) up Wallace Creek. From that point to 3 mi up when it strikes the John Muir Trail is a portion of the High Sierra Trail. It has been well constructed. From the John Muir trail it is 5 mi to Wallace Lake by a poor ducked trail leading up the left side of the creek. Wallace Creek itself is a narrow gorge when it empties into the Kern and remains

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this type of a canyon until it nearly reaches the J. M. Trail. At which point it begins to broaden out into a typical high glacial valley. A low rounded type with lies and thin ridges down the center. Walters Lake, alt 11470, is set in a cirque well up against a precipitous unnamed ridge. It is quite large in extent and from all appearances very deep. There were no fish in the lake and there being only a short grass vegetation about the Lake being above timber line. From Walters Lake we climbed the gap to the south and came upon Wales Lake. Alt. 11733. This is the most beautiful of the two lakes because of the setting because of the rugged ridge of Mt. Young in the background. Returned to camp by 4:00 P.M.

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There seemed to be a rather lack of animal life at the higher alt. 10000 and above probably due to the snow. The Conies and Rosy Finches were all that were out with the exception of one Chipmunk seen at Waho Lake. In the snow above the J. M. Trail we saw tracks of Snow Hare, Red Fox, Red Squirrel, Chipmunk, Pine Martin, Marmot and Porcupine. The fact of the Wht Crowned Sparrow at the higher elevations is evidence that the storm had driven them down and why they were seen so abundantly about the meadow yesterday. This probably affected other birds too.

Weather was clear this morning and continued as till noon when it began to cloud up and by 4:00 PM it was well clouded. No rain and by 5:00 PM they broke

General Account.

and began to clear.
Today is the first day that mosquitos have come out in numbers. Previous times perhaps one or two would be observed during the course of the evening but now they appear in such numbers that they are becoming nuisances.

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m 10 Kern River Canyon, 10 500 ft
Tulare Co., California.

From the traps this morning I got one Fox Sparrow. and four Peromyscus one of which was Peromyscus truei. All of these animals were caught in the kill sets. Mr. Dixon caught two Peromyscus maniculatus from the traps he had set in the sage flat.

Broke camp this morning and was on the trail by 9:30 headed toward Lake South America, up the Kern Canyon. The trail follows the east side of the river rising rapidly for the first mi. over the moraine at the head of Junction Meadow. From there on the trail has a gradual up grade except for the last half mile below camp, at which point it rises abruptly over

General Account.

a granite bench. Camp is located about 3 mi. below Lake South America at the lower end of the first lake, just on top of the bench. There is much signs of glaciation about, not only the lakes and cirques but also the polished rock and parallel ravines. We reached our camp here at 12:30 AM having traveled a distance of 17 or 8 mi.

The afternoon was spent about camp.

The weather today was fair and warm. Perfectly clear in the morning but clouding up in the northwest during the afternoon. No rain.

General Account

Jun 11 Kern River Canyon 10500 ft.
Tulare Co., California.

Started our hike this morning at 6:45. Proceeded along the trail to the first lake above camp and then crossed the creek (Kern River) and around the west side of the second lake and then to the east side of the largest of the lower lakes, having again crossed the creek. From this point on we took a more or less direct route toward the south end of Lake S.A. reaching our destination by 1:00 P.M. This entire valley containing the head waters of the Kern River has been wiped out by the previous action of glaciers leaving in on the floor of the valley many lakes. The rock floor as well as the ridges in the valley

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show immense and perfect evidence of glacial polish. Much of this floor is covered with large boulders "erratics". The little ridges and valleys are interesting. None of them are over 100 ft high but the interesting point lies in that they all run in an east west direction. They are of course not continuous being broken up by the glacier lakes and the larger ridges forming the edges of the valley. The high mountains forming almost complete ring around the valley give one an idea of a large amphitheatre. From the lake S.A. we went east to the three lake situated just below Lake S.A. and skirted these, and then to the trail down the canyon or valley to camp.

General Account.

The animal life seen today has not been what one would call abundant. The Calliospiza phyllos were seen one at an alt of 11500. Rosy Finches were common and seemed to be pairing off. A pair of Bluebirds and a Wood Pewee were seen at 11000 ft elevation. At the south end of the Lake South America we observed where two foxes had evidentally caught a Sierra Hare. The tracks in the snow told the tale, two fox tracks and a rabbit crossed the outlet to the lake and the tracks showed a good deal of skirmishing about and finaly two fox tracks going up the hill. The length of the stride of the foxes was 7" away and the track in the snow measured 2" by 2½". The Yellow Legged Frogs were

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found in the rocky edges of the lakes, especially those that did not contain fish. None of the frogs seen were more than 3" in length and the average was 2½ and varied down in size to tadpoles. On the trail a mile above camp in a large dense Fox-tailed Pine tree with a large quantity of Porcupine dung underneath. This tree had evidently been his winter refuge. The limbs showed evidence that he had been gnawing the tree. In camp this evening we had an excellent chance to observe a ♀ Pine Martin. It was hopping lightly about among the rocks along a little marshy stream. She had a pale muddy brown coat.

Went fishing this evening caught 7 Golden trout the largest being 10½" long. 2 were ♀

Weather, clear and bright the morning, cloud and slight hail in evening

General Account.

u 12 ~~Kern River Canyon 10500 ft. Tulare Co. California.~~

From the 30 traps Mr. Dixon set last night, along the stream and in the rocks near camp, there was no catch. Six or more had been spring apparently by the Fine Martin.

Todays hike was up Milestone Creek, following the dimmed trail to the edge of timber and then shooting off to the south side of the creek. We followed round the 3 little lakes and on to the shoulder at the east base of Milestone Mt. alt 12,700. From this point we started toward camp making a circle to the north side of the canyon and joining the trail just below the first lake on the creek.

The territory as a whole is much like as the country about Lake South America

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or that of Kweed Basin with its glacial valley, cirques and rugged mountains forming the rim of the basin. It is neither as large or impressive as the two previously mentioned.

The mammals and birds of note that were seen today were relatively few. A Chipmunk was seen at an elevation of 12500 ft in tall meadow grass. The rock wrens were singing and were also seen at at an altitude of 12500 ft. There was evidence of Microtus points work along the grassy stream bank. By bait in the first three lakes were plentyful and of good size. From all appearences they were Golden Trout.

In the evening 5.20 P.M. I observed an old ♀ American Merganser that was feeding on the fingerling fish in

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the fish were comp. The plumage was in a worn condition.

The weather today was clear in the morning but the clouds began coming in earlier 10:00 A.M. They formed a heavy bank all over the upper portion of the Wen Canyon by 2:00 P.M. In the evening about 4:30 P.M there was a small hail storm the stones of which were about ¼" in diameter. This lasted up after about a half hour but by 8:00 P.M. there was a continuation which lasted till ?. The ground showed that the precipitation was not very great during the night.

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General Account.

M 13 Upper Funston Meadow, Kern Canyon
Tulare Co., California 6800 ft.

From the 30 traps set out near camp Mr. Dixon got one adult Microtus and from all appearances another had been caught but had been taken out of the trap by the Pine Martens. A number of the traps were spring.

We packed the two mules up this morning and got a 9:00 A.M. start down the Kern Canyon, retracing our steps. Laid over an hour and a half at a little meadow below Junction Meadow for feed and rest and then continued on down to Upper Funston for the night.

There was a noticable increase in animal life as we proceeded down the Kern, and a particular increase in Townsend Solitaire and Water Ouzel. Just below the Kern River Hot Spring I found dead in the trail

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a young American Mergansar. There was no evidence as to the cause of its death but in its mouth was sand plus a small water insect.

The weather today was like yesterday only more so. There were small wispy clouds in the south when we woke up and they began drifting towards the north followed by heavier dark clouds. The first rain came to us during lunch time which was really nothing more than a drizzle. The dark clouds continued to pile in during the remainder of the afternoon but no rain until about 4:00 PM when we had a brief large drop rain.

The tourist population of the Kern Canyon has been very small. We have seen up to date only two couples with one pack mule each and three packers with 7 head of stock going over to Independence

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June 14 Upper Funston Meadow, Kern Co.
Tulare Co., California. 6800 ft.

Today we remained at the meadow due to the unfavorable appearance of the weather. The morning was spent about camp straightening out the pack and doing our washing. In the afternoon we walked up to the Chagupa Patrol Station to see Ralph Weir the ranger. Returned to camp early in the afternoon and went down to the Big Arroyo to fish. Fished from the bridge down the river ~~a~~ to the Kern and in one large pool in the Kern River itself.

Just above camp this afternoon we saw a pair of Pygmy Nuthatches. They were feeding about in the lower dead pine twigs. One was taken as a specimen. Mr. Dixon saw a ♀ American Merganser and

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seven young about the size of the one I found dead yesterday. The young were so small that they were unable to swimm some of the swifter rapids and so had to get out and walk around.

There were three or more Night Hawks feeding up and down the river as I was fishing on the Fern. Fishing this evening was good, I caught 16 the largest of which was 15" long and weighed 1½ lb. The fish caught in the Big Arroyo were all small 7" or less.

The grass in the meadow is excellent. It is 8 or more inches high and is well headed out, even the previous grazing of the stock had not effected the growth to any large degree.

The weather was clear until about 9:00 A.M. when it began to cloud up. A brief rain in the evening about 5:00 P.M.

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Jun 15 ~~Big Arroyo, Head. 10300 ft~~
~~Tulare Co., California~~

This morning we broke camp, packed the mules and headed up the Big Arroyo. The trail leads up Funston Creek along the south end of Sky Parlor Meadow and then to Moraine Lake. Here we ate lunch. Observed at American Merganser on the lake. From the lake we followed by trail to the rim of the Big Arroyo. This we followed along for several miles and then drozzed down into the floor of the Big Arroyo at an elevation of 9200 ft. From this point we traveled up the river to our present camp near the head waters. elevation 10300 ft. This is near the last end of timber in the canyon

Mr. Dixon over a distance of two miles from Funston Meadow

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to Chagoopa Plateau counted 83 lizards (Scalopirous) and one Rattle Snake. Conies were seen in the Big Arroy from 9300 ft. elevation up to camp. A large number 100 to 15 White Crowned Sparrows have been seen in the floor of the canyon especially at the higher levels 10800 or above. One old nest was observed in the the low willows on the ground. A Golden-mantled Ground Squirrel was seen in the canyon at 9200 ft elev.

The weather today was similar to the previous days. Clear in the early morning, clouds come in by 10:00 A.M. and a brief hail storm in the afternoon, and clear by 7:00 P.M.

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N 16 Head of Big Arroyo
Tulare Co. California. 10300 ft.

From the 20 traps set about the willow thickets near camp 9 got 2 Peromyscus maniculatus, 3 Microtus modax and 1 Sorex obscurus.

On hike today took us during the morning up the trail thru Yawah Gap 10700 ft and down to the second lake. This little lake at the present time is almost completely frozen over. After our dinner in the gap we continued back down the trail and to the north east into the Nine Lake Basin. Our course was a gradual swinging north and west to the east until we reached the last of the nine lakes at alt. 12000 ft. 20 x 30 m. of the nine lakes. This last lake sits at the north of Black Rock. Returned to camp by 4:00 P.M.

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At the first little lake the other side (west) of Nawah Gap we observed 143+ frogs on the north side of the lake over a distance of 100 yd. They were so thick that we undoubtedly missed many in the count. They varied in size from 3" in length to tadpole stage. Tadpoles were not taken into consideration. Three of these Yellow-legged Frogs were taken for specimens. Two Eagles were seen today one in Nawah Gap 10200 ft. and the other up at the edge of the last of the pine lakes alt. 12000 ft. This morning while going to my traps I found only used and one occupied White-crowned Sparrow nest. The nest, 4 eggs and adult bird were collected. A flock (30) of Rosy Finches were flying about in short circles over the meadow this morning, evidentally this was mating

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aptics. However, mated pairs were observed higher up on the mountain later in the day. A Sierra Hermit Thrush was caught in my trap as I checked them over this evening.

Fall weather today was clear in the morning till 10:30 AM and then clouded up. Up in the Pine Grove Basin we had a hail storm at 2:00 – 3:00 PM. which cleared up by 3:30 By 4:00 the sky became overcast again and a drizzling rain began which continued for 2 or more hours. Got everything wet and soggy.

The horse feed here is good consisting of short fine bunch grass that is now coming to head. There are large green areas of this where we find good feeding ground for our 2 mules.

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General Account.

u 17 Hamilton Lake 9300 ft
Tulare Co. California.

This morning trapping catch consisted of 6 Peromyscus maniculatus and 1 Microtus modus. Three of these Peromyscus were caught in three traps set under a dead log near camp.

We packed up this morning and left the Head of the Big Arroyo headed for Hamilton Lake. We were in the Kaweah Gap at a 11:00 A.M. a distance of about 1¼ mi from camp. From the gap there is a steady down hill at a an easy grade to the Hamilton Lake, a distance of about 3 mi. The trail has been excellently constructed it being a part of the High Sierra Trail. It leads down through talus slopes, around rock faces and is even bridged over a chimney. (100 ft.). The upper part of the trail was in good condition except for 6 snow banks

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but the lower part of the trail was badly washed out in places due to a heavy rain after the trail crew had fixed it up for the summer. Some of the places crossed were dangerous for the stock. Hamilton Lake which is at the head of the Kaweah River is quite different from the head of the Kern River. The canyons are fewer but larger with straight sides and the mountains and canyon walls seem more down sloping with abrupt walls. The vegetation here is Lodge Pole Pine and Red Fir and is the upper boundary of Yellow Pine and Black Oak.

This afternoon took a hike about the lake and collected from the brushy area on the north east side 5 Alligator lizards and one Coney from the talluse slope on the south west side. Two other Conies were seen and 5 more heard. Two Callowapermophyla

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were shot in camp. They were getting into our grub. While fixing up some specimens in camp I chanced to see a Mountain Weasel chasing a Callowpumophyla. As the two were running over a large flat rock the Callow was outdistancing the weasel. I interrupted the chase.

A Grouse is drumming still up in an old Fir tree on the hill side.

The weather today was clear until about 2:00 P.M. when it began clouding up but there was no rain during the day. All of the little canyons and gullies about the lake show evidence of a heavy rain sometime in the past week. The same rain that took out the trail.

The horses feed is poor almost nothing and there are signs out warning of poison pasture.

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m 18 Hamilton Lake $300 ff. 8 WBR.
Tulare Co., California

From the 25 traps set out by M. Dixon last night he got 10 Pocketgophers and 3 Marmots.

Today has been spent largely about camp. This morning I hunted along the outlet of the lake but did not get anything however I saw 2 Callows, 1 Conis, and 1 Marmot. Later in the morning we took the mules down the trail ¼ mile to Betty pond. The remainder of the morning and early afternoon was spent in skinning. The later part of the day has been spent in getting ready to break camp early in the morning and taking care of the mules.

The animal life here is abundant. There is a fine crop of Callospermophilus Chrysonotus and Marmots. Today I have seen 5 Marmots in the ¼ mi

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between the lake and where the mules are stated.

The weather for most of today has been foggy and cloud with now and then a brief opening in the haze to let the sun come through. Rain in a brief form about 7:00 P.M.

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11 19 Sequoia Park Headquarters
Tulare Co., California.

From the stops out at Hamilton Lake this morning we took 6 Pressures.

Packed up early this morning and went on the trail out of Hamilton Lake by 7:00 A.M. hoofed for the park headquarters. We reached Crescent meadow by 1:00 P.M. a distance of 16 mi having been covered. The part of the trail we (High Sierra Trail) was in good condition and excellently constructed. From Crescent Meadow Mr. Dixon took the packing equipment back to the cabin at head-quarters and I took the two mules over to the corrals at Wolverton.

Today trip down the middle fork of the Kaweah impressed me with the fact that there was more plant and animal life

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in this area than there was in the Yuba River region, as a comparison of sq. mi. for sq. mi.

The weather today has been milder, fair in the morning and clouds in the afternoon.

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M 20 Park Head-quarters (Sequoia).
Tulare Co., California.

This morning left at 8:00 A.M. for the valley for grub and other supplies. Reached Portville at 11:00 A.M. and had lunch with my folks. Purchased our necessary supplies and during the early afternoon and returned to Sequoia Park Head-quarters by 5:00 P.M.

The weather this morning was clear and this afternoon some few clouds. The weather in the valley was quite hot.

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u 21 Emerald Lake 9340 ft.
Tulare Co., California

Packed up at the government corrals this morning and took the trail to Emerald Lake a distance of about 6 miles W, arrived at our destination by 1:00 P.M. Three of Mr. Dixons children, ~~went~~ came along with us. The trail follows along the ridge which is covered with a heavy fir forest. The first 4½ mi is a continual up grade and the next ½ mi being down to Heather. The trail from this lake is rather poor coming over to Emerald and Aster Lake. Emerald lake lies about ½ mi south west of Aster lake. In the afternoon we fixed camp and set out the traps, 15 down about the willow thicket near Aster Lake, 5 along the stream edge near camp, and 5 about camp.

Weather fair with few clouds.

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4 22 Emerald Lake 9340 ft.
Tulare Co. California.

From the trapping this morning we got 5 Zenomyscus manilulatus, 4 Microtus and 1 Shrew.

Took a short hunting trip down to Astor Lake and back and on the way shot one Sequoia Chipmunk and saw 4 others. Also saw 6 Golden Mantled Ground Squirrels and two Marmot (Burns). Later in the morning we took a trip of about 1 1/4 mi over to Pear Lake. Pear Lake is a younger lake in formation with more abrupt rock walls and seemingly deeper than Astor or Emerald lake. There are large dikes in the granite which contain the pure crystalized properties of granite. On the round trip I saw 8 Chipmunks and 2 Marmots and shot 1 Callospermophilus.

In the afternoon I skinned

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for a while then went fishing over to Pear Lake with Lincoln Martin. The fishing was quite good considering the time of day and the length of time spent fishing. We caught 8 fish ranging in size from 7 to 10 in in length. Their stomachs showed that there was an abundance of food in the lake.

After dinner I fished in Emerald Lake catching only two fish, not as good luck as the previous evening at which time I caught 8 fish the biggest of which was 10"

The animal life here at the present time is quite abundant but still it does not seem over crowded. The thing that impresses me most is the abundance of Chipping sparrows about, they are beginning the process of nest building. We have also seen White-crowned Sparrows, Townsend Solitaires, Wood Pewee, Junos Clarks Crows, Audubon Warblers

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4 23 Emerald Lake 9340 ft.
Tulare Co., California.

This morning before breakfast I went fishing in Aster Lake. Caught 2 fish. There are a good many fish in the lake and some large ones (1" or 1½") but there is so much food for them that they will not look at a hook. Mr. Dixon found a Townsend Solitaire nest near the lake containing 4 eggs (fresh). It was built in a grassy ledge of a rock face two feet off the ground. 9th later found a Junco nest in a clump of sedge near the same locality.

The remainder of the morning and the afternoon was spent in skinning. The last afternoon (4:00) I went fishing over to Pear Lake. I was able to catch the limit of 10 fish without much difficulty. The largest of the fish

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measured 11".
The catch in the traps for this morning was 4 ~~Peromyscus~~ and 2 Microtus. and a ~~Chipmunk~~ (Sciurus) Mr. Dixon during a short hunt this morning shot an Alpine Chipmunk.

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u 24 Emerald Lake, 9340 ft.
Tulare Co. California.

The catch in the 25 traps this morning was 1 Mucrotus and 2 Pelomyscus.

This morning we got a 7:00 AM start for our hike to Moose Lake. The rest of travel was around the side to the outlet of Pear Lake and then over the shoulder to the north east of Pear Lake. From this point we followed the little stream up to the Table Meadows and on to Table Land. We took an east course across Table Land to the ridge at the head of Cloud Canyon. This ridge we followed along in a south direction for a mile or more. From this ridge an excellent view of much of the high country can be seen, Mt. Brewer, Table Mt., Milestone Mt. and many of the mountains across the Kings River.

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should also include in this list of mountains the Twin Peaks that stood up prominently to the south east. From this ridge on level land we made a loop to the south west to Moose Lake. Moose Lake lies at the head of Bird Canyon and is peculiar in that it contains many islands and penninsulas and is a large lake for that kind of a locality. From Moose Lake we took an eastwardly direction to Pear Lake and from Pear Lake went around the shoulder back to camp at Emerald Lake.

The animals observed on the hike today have been interesting. We obtained a mated pair of Gerhrotus above Moose Lake and a Hyla in that same locality also. Mr. Dixon shot 2 specimens each of Conies and Alpine Chipmunks and at the east end of Moose Lake shot an Allen Hummingbird. There was a noticeable lack of of Rosey Finches having observed only 2 during the

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entire like, however there were numerous pairs of White-crowned Sparrows in the willow thicket. We found two Juncos nests near Astor Lake as we left in the morning. A Chickaree Squirrel was seen in the Lodge Pole pines before we left camp in the morning.

The fishing in Moose Lake was excellent. I fished for about an hour and caught 3 fish 12"-19" in length. Most of the fish seemed of this size. I counted over 40 while fishing along one side of the lake. There were also numerous fingerling trout that were planted this season. The stomach of the fish taken showed that there was an abundance of food material about.

The weather was clear all day. From Moose Lake there appeared to be haze coming up the ~~Sa~~ Middle Fork of the Yaweah.

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u 25 Emerald Lake 9340 ft.
Tulare Co., California.

The catch in the traps this morning was 3 Microtus.

The morning was spent in search of Garter Snakes but without results. Saw 4 Alligator Lizards in the willow patches. Numerous Yellow Legged Frogs were seen in the rain pools and small lakes. These frogs were varying in size from tadpole age. A pair of Lutescent and Pileolated Warblers were feeding in the willow thicket.

The afternoon was spent in two hikes. One down below Aster Lake nearly to where it joins the main river and the other hike was up to the crest south of Emerald Lake.

On close observations I found that the eggs of the Townsend Solitaire must have well incubated. This morning

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I observed a Water Ouzel plunging into the water after what appeared to be insects. Also observed a brood of young Juncos. On the hike to the crest an alt. of 10500 ft I saw a pair of Rock Wrens, 1 Rosy Finch, 1 Marmot and 2 White-crowned Sparrows singing.

The weather weather was warm with only a few clouds in the afternoon but last night it was quite cold forming ice over the still water about camp.

This evening we saw a small 3 point buck due about camp. He was in fair condition but not so good as one would expect with the abundant supply of food about. Mr. Dixon observed later a bigger buck in better condition.

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u 26 Emerald Lake, 9340 ft.
Tulare Co., California

This morning we hiked over to Heather Lake. Had a swim and was the water cold!!! There are a good many fish in the lake in spite of the numerous fishermen. We counted one school that contained 35-40 fish measuring from 4-10 inches in length. Other individual fish were seen. I think that the number of remaining fish was due to the large quantity of bugs we saw floating on the water. These bugs seemed to be of a leaf hopper variety. Between Heather and Emerald lakes we saw for the first time on our trip a Steel Wordpecker. At the south end of Heather Lake we found a Conies hay pile showing evidence that it had been used for 2 or three years. Observed 2 Conies in the immediate vicinity.

B. Richardson.

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Mr. Dixon spent several hours at noon conducting a nature ride about the Glen lake. In the late afternoon went over to Pear Lake fishing, caught the limit of fish measuring from 6"–10" in length.

The weather was clear but last night was quite cold. Ice froze in on the small ponds and the ground was also frozen.

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Jul 27 ~~Sequoia Park Headquarters Tulare Co, California.~~

Broke our camp at Emerald Lake this morning and returned back to the Park Headquarters concluding 5 weeks of travel and collecting.

On the way down we took the trail by the Watch Tower, where last year there was a ~~Golden Eagle~~ nest, but this year there were no signs of occupation but only the remaining last years nest.

Tomorrow we plan on trucking the mules to Portville.

The weather is clear and warmer nights.

B Richardson
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ly 3 Sequoia Park Headquarters
Tulare Co., California 6500 ft.

Came up to the park yesterday for only a short stay. My uncle (Wm Dall) and I wanted to see Mr. Dixon again before he left for Yosemite. This morning Mr. Dixon, Mr. Ford (a ranger naturalist) and myself went down to the Marble Fork River in quest of the previously observed ~~Black Swift~~ nest. Built on the moist cliff 20 ft. above the plunging river were the two nests. The small cup nests were almost entirely built of moss except for a few pine needles for lining. The nest was supported on the sheer face by a small ~~nest~~ crack. A female bird was sitting on

each of the nests and seemed very reluctant about leaving as we approached the cliff with a ladder. In one nest was a fresh egg and in the other was a young bird about 1 or 2 days old. It had not as yet the least sign of down or feathers. The birds after having been disturbed from the nest remained off for 15 or 20 minutes and on returning lit on the face of the cliff and then sidled over to the nest. Within 10 ft of the Swift nests were 3 Water Ozzles nests two of them were old and one of this years construction. On the return to camp we found a Robins nest with young and a Junco nest with 4 eggs.

On the return from

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the river in a little meadow near Bowman Creek, I found a ~~Frog~~ Toad which was retained for a specimen. In the mud, when I caught the toad I also found some small fresh water clams.

At the camp fire this evening Crisler used a Rubber Snake to illustrate his talk, which he afterwards gave to me. This Snake he said was found in Firwood Camp.

Richardson

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General Account

ly 5 ~~2~~

Portuville
Tulare Co., California

Returned home this morning from Sequoia Park. Found a dove in the road that had been run over by a car. The exact locality was at Rocky Hill 3 mi east of Exeter.

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ly 6 Portville
Tulare Co., California

This morning was spent collecting along the Tule River bottom from Bowlers property to the Worth bridge. The river at the present time is not flowing but rather it consists of a number of puddles in the lower place. About each of these puddles are large quantities of frogs. They are in such large quantities that it seems as though they would not be food enough to maintain them. I estimated the quantity seen during the mile hike along the river as 5000 +. The Frogs I believe were the young of the Bull Frog for I found a gradiating size up to the large Bull Frog. Two Great Blue Herons and

B. Richardson
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three smaller Herons were seen flying about and from appearance are feeding to a large extent upon this frogs. A dead Skunk and Opossum were seen showing that the mammals and marsupials are also feeding on the numerous frogs. When the frogs were put in formaldehyd a few of them regurgitated the content of their stomach. This consisted of smaller frogs, small fish, water insects, and a hornet.

Three Garter Snakes one Alligator Lizard and two Microtus with meat were taken. Four young bats were rocked down from between the timbers of the Wattbridge.

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July 14. Quaking Aspen Meadow, 7500 ft.
Tulare Co., California.

Arrived in Quaking Aspen at about 12:30 this afternoon. After looking along the meadow and out on Peppermint Creek we decided to establish our permanent camp ¼ mi above the ranger station at the upper end of Quaking Aspen Meadow.

The afternoon was spent in arranging camp.

In the late afternoon I set out 25 small mouse traps along the meadowy stream near camp and 8 large rat traps at the base of large fir trees.

The bird life in this locality seems quite abundant. I saw a pair of Evening Grosbeaks fly from the stream side to the higher

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portion of a fig tree. In a willow thicket I watched the actions of a ♀ Hummingbird gather the sap from the working of a sapsucker. A Sapsucker was also seen in the willow patch. This bird was peculiarly colored in that it looked very much like a Red-bellied Sapsucker but it lacked the red head and breast, the head and breast of this bird being black. Dr. (Dr. Wm. Webb) found a Junco nest containing 3 birds & developed and an addle egg. The White-headed Woodpecker nest found by Mr. Dixon and myself on May 19, 1934 contained the bodies of 4 young birds. These birds had been dead for quite some time.

The weather has been clear and warm

B Richardson

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all day. A strong wind developed from 5:00 P.M. on and reduced the temperature considerably.

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General Account.

Ly 15 Quaking Aspen Meadow, 7500 ft.
Tulare Co., California.

From the trap this morning I got 2 Sequoia Chipmunks, 3 Tromyscus m. and 4 Microtus modos. A good catch.

The entire morning and afternoon up to 3:00 PM was spent in skinning mammals. At 3:00 Mr. Tubbs my U. S. C. Geology prof. came into camp and invited me to go with him to the Needles. We drove our car within a mile of Tyndall Creek and then struck out on foot in an easterly direction. There are many small ridges in this locality giving the country a up* and down appearance. The north facing slopes and little canyons are well forested, principally with fir. The south facing slopes are principally covered with rocks and manzanita and chinkapin* brush while the

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scattered trees among of three varieties, fir, yellow pine, and sugar pine. The Needles are a group (about 4) of sharp granite domes. From the top of the Needles, Loyd Meadow, Forks of the Yuba River, and the Lower Yuba River and much of the surrounding country can be seen. Flying about Needles I saw a White-throated Swift. I returned to camp about 8:30 P.M. having covered a distance of about 10 mi.

The weather today has been bright and clear, cool in the evening, moderate wind.

B. Richardson

934

General Account.

July 14 Quaking Aspen Meadow, 7500 ft.
Tulare Co., California.

The catch in the traps today consisted of 8 Sequoia Chipmunks, 4 Microtus, 1 Chickaree and 2 Bird.

The entire time today was spent in camp preparing mammal skins.

A mole made a new runway through camp. Ord has observed each morning a pair of Ravens flying down canyon from east to west.

The weather today has been bright and clear. The wind and comfortably warm.

B. Richardson

34

General Account

ly 17 Quaking Aspen Meadow, 7500 ft.
Tulare Co. California.

From the traps today I got 5 Sequoia Chipmunks, 4 Meadow Mice, 1 Peromyscus, 1 Junco, and 1 Audubon Warbler.

The entire morning was spent skinning. The early afternoon I set out 5 steel traps. 2 small ones a ¼ mile south of camp in a large rock pile about the working of a Woodrat; 1 no. 3 and 2 small traps (no. 0) south east of camp ¼ mi. All 5 of these traps were baited with rotten fish except the 2 at the wood rat nest which were baited with grain. The last evening I spent skinning.

The weather was clear and bright.

B. Richardson

34

General Account

by 18 Quaking Aspen Meadow, 7500 ft.
Inyo Co. California

The catch in the traps today consisted of 1 Flying Squirrel 2 Peromyscus, 5 Chipmunks and two birds.

The entire day was spent skinning with the exception of setting 10 small steel traps (no. 0) about the base of pr two near quaking aspen groves with the intent of catching flying squirrels.

The weather was clear.

B. Richardson

134

General Account.

July 19 Quaking Aspen Meadow, 7500 ft. Tulare Co. California.

Todays catch consisted of 9 Chipmunks, 3 Golden-mantled Ground Squirrels, 2 Meadow Mice, 1 Pocket Mouse, 1 MacGillivray Warbler, 3 Juncos, 2 Robins, 1 ? Warbler.

The morning was spent skinning. In the afternoon I went over to see the Sam Warden, Mr. Bullard, about collecting and shooting in this area. He was very pleasant about the whole thing. At about 2:00 P.M. I went down to see Mr. Rabbell who had reported of seeing mice in the trees (Yellow Pine) which he was felling. He was not cutting today so I was not able to obtain any specimens. Coming back along the road I saw a ♀ Deer the second seen in this locality.

Weather, Clear.

B. Richardson

34

General Account

July 20 Quaking Aspen Meadow, 7500 ft.
Tulare Co. California.

From the trap this morning I got 1 Bloomy 3 Zonotrichia, 3 Catamias and 1 Microtus.

The forenoon was spent skinning and the afternoon I went for a short hunt about the meadow. Shot a Blue-fronted Jay and a Red-breasted Sapsucker.

The remainder of the afternoon was spent skinning and fixing up camp.

The weather was mild and clear.

1934 General Account.

July 21 Quaking Aspen Meadow, 7500 ft.
Lake Co., California

The catch today consists of 4 Chipmunks, 1 Shrew, 1 Gopher, 1 Golden-mantled Ground Squirrel, 1 Peromyscus, 1 Audubon Warbler. 2 Fox Sparrows and 1 ?able bird.

The morning was spent as usual skinning with the exception that I went down (4½ mi) to see Mr. Hubbell to place an order for some grub. (A dog got into camp last night and took an meat and bacon). I observed two deer along the road.

I set 5 gopher traps in the meadow in the early afternoon and took a short hike up the stream looking for reptiles and amphibians. Found a Slender Salamander and 2 Yellow Legged Frogs.

I reloaded about 75 shot gun shells and went the two traps I had set over at the wood rats ~~on~~ south of

W. B. Richardson

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General Account.

camp to the east end of the meadow; baited it with bacon for flying squirrels.
Weather clear and warm.

34

General Account.

July 22 Quaking Aspen Meadow, 7500 ft.
Tulare Co. California

Todays catch consisted of 2 Flying Squirrels, 3 Meadow Mice 2 Peromyscus, 3 Chipmunks and a bird. (Junco ? young).

The entire day was spent in camp skinning with the exception of removing the traps and setting 3 gopher traps at the upper end of the meadow.

The rifle and amplifier were brought to me by our camp neighbors.

Weather clear and warm.

Shot bats in the evening. There were a number flying high about the fire bounding the meadow. Managed to bit one.

34 General Account

ly 23 Quaking Aspen Meadow, 7500 ft
Tulare Co. California.

Todays catch consisted of 4 Chipmunks 2 of which were caught in the same trap at the same time, 2 Bankers, 2 Peromyscus.

The entire morning and early afternoon was spent in skinning. In the late afternoon I went to Nelson (10 mi) to get the mail and do some shopping. In the evening ran my traps as usual and skinned at bats.

The weather was cloudy during the early part of the morning but broke before noon and the rest of the day was clear and bright.

34

General Account.

July 24 Quaking Aspen Meadow, 7500 ft
Tulare Co. California.

Todays catch consisted of 1 Chipmunk and 2 Meadow Mice. Very Poor.

In the morning I took a short hunt for some birds north east of the meadow in the fir forest with bow and blunt pattern of cartridges. I shot 4 birds and spent the rest of the morning skinning them. In the early afternoon I continued skinning and at 3:15 P.M. began making a new trap line consisting of 35 large mouse traps which I set at the lower end of Grouse Meadow. These traps were set in among the grass and willow bushes at the little stream running through the meadow. Grouse Meadow is about 150 yds south from Quaking Aspen Meadow but it

34 General Account.

mno in ~~a~~ north south direction. I also reset 10 of the small stuff and set traps ~~and~~ to the upper end of Quaking Aspen M. Also set 3 gopher traps in Green Meadow. Shot bat in evening.

Weather clear and bright all day

B. Richardson

34

General Account

Jy 25 Quaking Aspen Meadow. 7500 ft.
Tulare Co. California

Todays catch consisted of 3 Shrews, 1 Bogle, 11 Microtus 6 Peromyscus, 1 Golden-mantled Ground Squirrel, and 4 Chipmunks.

The entire day was spent skinning with the exception of supping the traps morning and evening and starting baits in the late evening.

The weather was clear and warm.

Mr. B. Richardson

1934

General Account

July 26 Quaking Aspen Meadow, 7500 ft. Tulare Co., California.

Today catch of 2 Shrews, 1 Flying Squirrel, 3 Chipmunks and 8 Meadow Mice.

The entire morning and early afternoon was spent skinning. In the later afternoon took 1 picture of camp, wrote up back notes and then spent an hour and ½ searching for salamanders in the bottom logs north of the meadow. Shot bats in the late evening.

Weather clear and bright.

'34 General Account.

ly 27 Quaking Aspen Meadow, 7500 ft.
Tulare Co. California

From the traps today I got, 1 Flying Squirrel, 1 Gopher, 1 Ground Squirrel, 5 Chipmunks, 4 Meadow Mice, 1 White-footed mouse.

The morning was spent skinning. In the afternoon I went in search of salamanders at the north and east side of the meadow. After an hours and a half of unsuccessful searching I struck off in an east direction toward the hill. This hill is razedomingately brush with scattered groups of rock and trees. In one of these rock piles I found an old rats nest. There were numerous urinating places but no evidence of them being used at the present time.

The Flying Squirrel I caught this morning was in a trap hung in a tree so I

34

General Account

proceeded to split or hang the remainder of the hops in the frees.

Staff at bats in the evening.

The weather was a little cloudy in the evening.

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General Account

Ly 28 Quaking Aspen Meadow, 7500 ft. Tulare Co. California.

Todays catch consisted of 1 Golden-mantled Ground Squirel; 1 Ground Squirel 2 Chipmunks, 5 Meadow Mice 1 Chickaree.

The morning was spent in skinning. In the afternoon went for a short hunt north east of camp. Shot a Red-headed Woodpecker and a Cicadee and returned to camp to continue skinning. Shot bat in the evening.

The weather was cloudy most of the day with a slight rain in the evening. Cleared off at night.

B. Richardson

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General Account

July 29 Quaking Aspen Meadow 7500 ft.
Tulare Co., California.

Today's catch consisted of 1 Shrew, 1 Ground Squirrel, 1 Microtus and 2 White-footed Mice.

The morning was spent in skinning. The early afternoon I spent searching for salamanders south and below the meadow, with no results. Later in the afternoon found a Weasel feeding in the meadow. Was able to capture him for a specimen. This Weasel had gone through the neighborhood and down to the meadow looking for mice. Another Weasel had been previously observed at dinner time in our camp.

The weather today has been continually cloudy with thunder in the morning. Only slight rain.

M. B. Richardson

34 General Account.

by 30 Quaking Aspen Meadow, 7508 ft.
Tulare Co. Calif.

Todays catch consists of 2 Shrews, 2 Chipmunks, 3 Mice.
In the morning I skinned and in the afternoon took a hike up the meadow toward the summit.
Shot bats in the evening.
The weather was cloudy and slightly rainy.

134 General Account

by 31 Quaking Aspen Meadow, 7500 ft.
Tulare Co., California.

The catch today consisted of 2 Flying Squirrels, 1 Chicken Ground Squirrel, 3 Deer Mice and 4 Meadow Mice.

The entire day was spent skinning. My sister and Camilla Martin came into camp this morning. They hiked all the way from Mineral King.

The weather was clear and bright.

General Account

3 #

gust 1 Quaking Aspen Meadow, 7500 ft.
Sulter Co., California

Todays catch consisted of 2 Flying Squirrels, 1 Golden Mantled Ground Squirrel, 1 Gopher, 4 Chipmunks, 1 Meadow Mice, 2 White-footed Mice.

The entire day has been spent about camp skinning and preparing for my trip into the Little Kern River Canyon.

Collected all of my traps in the evening.

The weather was clear and bright.

B. Richardson

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General Account

Sept 2 Little Kern River, 2 mi from Forks
Tulare Co. California

Left camp this morning with a 30 lbs. pack on my back head out the cattle drive to the White Meadow front and then out to the stage bridge on the Little Kern River. At this point I left the trail and followed the river through the canyon toward the Forks of the Big and Little Kern Rivers. From the 5 mi of trail along the Cattle Drive I saw a sets of Bear track where one or more Bear had crossed the trail during the past night. Observed a covey (7) of Quail in the fir forest near the summit. 8500 ft alt. The first and only Kennerdell Chipmunk was seen on east facing slope of the Little Kern before I reached the stage bridge

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General Account.

At about 10:30 AM I started down the river. The first mile or two was rather open consisting of boulders and willow thickets but after passing the stream which comes through Trout Meadow the canyon narrows down, the sheer granit faces of the walls come directly to the river bed and often made it necessary for me to wade or swim in the middle of the stream. The narrowest place of the river was about 2½ ft wide and at this point the water was going like a mill race. In the slower portion of the river numerous Suckers could be observed while only one did I see a trout. During the first three mi down the Little Kern I observed 4 Water Ouzels and of many birds. The vegetation in the Little Kern

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General Account

consisted chiefly of Pinion Pines. These pines were far more luxuriant and abundant than those of the same variety that I had observed previously in the Kings and Big Horn Rivers. Mixed in with these pines were Cedar, Yellow Pine, Black Oak, Mountain Mahogany etc. In the flow of the river grew found Alder and willow thickets.

Made camp that evening about 5:00 PM to cook my supper and dry my bedding. Set 5 mouse traps in about the crevices in the rocks. Numerous bats observed flying along the canyon cliff face after sun down.

B. Richardson

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General Account

August 3 Forks of the Big & Little Kern R.
Tulare Co. California

From the stage at least night I got off, Peromyscus boylii.

Got an early start and finished my journey through the gorge to the forks of the Kern, having traveled a distance of about 3 mi. The lower portion of the Little Kern was not so rough. There was nearly a mile level which was grown up with willows and alders.

I left my pack at the forks and took a hike up the Big Kern (3 mi) This country like the lower portion of the Little Kern is covered with brush which is made up principally of mountain mahogany, which here and there are scattered Yellow, Sabine, and Ponderosa Pines. Rather a dry type of country.

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General Account.

Later in the afternoon I hunted down the main River but without results.

The weather was quite warm making an afternoon swim feel quite pleasant.

B. Richardson

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General Account

gust 4 Quaking Aspen Meadow, 7500 ft.
Tulare Co., California

From the 5 traps set in a brushy sand flat at the Forks of the Little Kern I got 3 White-footed Mice.

Spent the early part of the morning hunting the river bottom land at the Forks of the river but did not get the sought for Chipmunks.

Started the climb out of the canyon toward Loyal Meadows at about 6:30 A.M. On the climb out no Chipmunks were observed until the rim of the canyon was reached. From the rim of the canyon to Loyal Meadows, a distance of about 1½ mi a number of Chipmunks were seen and 3 taken for specimens. Of these specimens the one secured nearest the rim was the

General Account

grayest in color and that one taken close to L.M. was nearly the same color as those found at Quaking Aspen Meadow.

Lloyds Meadow is rather a dry uninteresting sort of a place. It is a long rolling lava bed thinly peopled with Yellow pine and brush and through which runs Freeman Creek.

The trail to P.O. from L.M. is through a dense forest similar to the country near P.O. except for the first portion which contains Redwoods.

Weather clear and bright.

B Richardson

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General Account

Aug 5 Quaking Aspen Meadow, 7500 ft.
Tulare Co., California

During the early part of the day I finished the notes of the day before. In the afternoon I set out 10 large rat and stick traps and 20 small mouse traps.
The weather was clear.

Mr. B. Richardson

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General Account

Oct 6 Quaking Aspen Meadow, 7500 ft.
Inyo Co., California.

My catch last night consisted of 1 Flying Squirrel, 1 Chipmunk, 1 Chickaree, 4 Meadow Mice, 2 White-footed mice.

The morning was spent skinning and labeling the amphibia and reptiles that the neighbor children brought to me while I was away.

In the afternoon I set out the remainder of the small traps (40) in the north branch of ~~Grass~~ Quaking A. Meadow. and 18 rat and steel traps in Grass Meadow. The small sets were for shrews and the large ones for Flying Squirrels.

Saw 1 ♀ Brown in the meadow for the first time.

Weather - clear.

B. Richardson

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General Account

Aug 7 Quaking Aspen Meadow, 7500 ft.
Tulare Co., California

The catch today consisted of 1 Golden Mantled Ground Squirrel, 3 Chipmunks, 3 Meadow Mice, and 4 White-footed Mice

I spent the entire morning skinning and in the afternoon I went down to Nelson for gasoline, oil and provisions.

In the evening I shot bat, — the best bat shooting yet.

The weather clear and bright.

B. Richardson

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General Account.

ust 8 Quaking Aspen Meadow, 7500 ft.
Inland Co. California

The catch this morning consisted of 1 Ground Squirrel, 3 Chipmunks, 2 Meadow Mice and 3 White-footed Mice.

The morning was spent in camp skinning.

In the afternoon I collect all of the small traps as a preparation toward my leaving for home tomorrow.

Weather clear.

B. Richardson

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General Account

June 9 Quaking Aspen Meadow, 7500 ft.
Tulare Co., California

This morning catch consisted of 1 Golden Mantled Ground Squirrel, 1 Chickaree, 1 Chipmunk.

This morning I collected the remainder of the traps that consisted of the steel and rat traps and prepared for going home.

I observed a bear track 300 yd. N.E. of camp

Left for home at 10:00 A.M.

June 9, 1935
Hani Southeast Porterville
Tulare Co., Calif

A rattle snake was caught by Victor Bowles in the orange orchard. This snake was put in with a king snake which was larger than the rattly snake. The snakes did not fight so first thought they would but

General Account

rather they were pretty intent on getting out of the box. They seemed to pay little attention to each other. On being teased the white snake bit the king snake 2 times but still the king snake did nothing to protect itself.

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Jul 13 Forks of the Big and Little Kern Rivers, Tulare Co. Calif.

Left Patterville, Calif. at 7:00 this morning and arrived, by auto, at Quaking Aspen Meadow about 9:30. My wife Helen and I took our packs and started for the Forks of the Kern River. (Big & Little Kern.) We arrived at our destination about 12:00 and spent the rest of the day looking for and fixing camp along the west side of the Little Kern River 200 yd. above the forks.

I set out ten of the small mouse traps and 5 wooden rat traps out and also a gopher trap. The larger traps were set near fallen logs in stands of pine an oak in an attempt to catch chipmunks or pack rats. The smaller traps set in a brush oak combination in varying habitats.

While going on the traps line I managed to shoot 2 chipmunks. One adult one and a

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young on.

This area is low and flat (elev. 4400 ft.) The steep mountain sides come down abruptly and flatten out into a boulder flat. This flat is at no place over a ¼ of a mile wide and is sparsely covered with vegetation. Along the rivers proper there is a narrow line of alders and willows but these are not found on the flat. The mountain slopes are moderately brushy (Ceanothus, Arctostaphylos, Fremontia) but in spots there are thickets grows a trees such as the black oak, Pinion pine, Yellow pine, Sugar Pine, Cedar. They are found in different habitats but all with the immediate vicinity.

14 Forks of the Big & Little Kern River
Tulare Co., Calif.

From the stages this morning 9 out, Tromyscan

THOMAS G. BARD
CIVIL ENGINEER

John Hubert
Richard Bard II
Associate

TELEPHONE
OXNARD 953-X-1
" 575

SOMIS, CALIFORNIA
VENTURA COUNTY

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and a number of them were gnawing on had the bait removed.

Shot another chipmunk on the trap round.

After breakfast Pete and I hiked up on the west canyon wall but were unable to see any signes of chipmunks ~~as~~ up there although the habitat seemed favorable. There were large boulders, brush and a number of Black Oaks.

The mid portion of the day was spent in skinning animals.

This evening took a hike up to the lava flow on the north side of the big Kern River. Saw innumerable deer tracks but that was the only signs of life other than donkeys.

On the day we came up the 13 Mr. Bullard the game warden told me of a pair of Mt. Lions that had wintered in the little Kern River. Mr. ~~Chuck~~ Hobart. Bard a camper above here

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saw 3 fawns that had been killed, the most recent one being about 2 weeks old. He also saw a track a short way up the Big Kern.

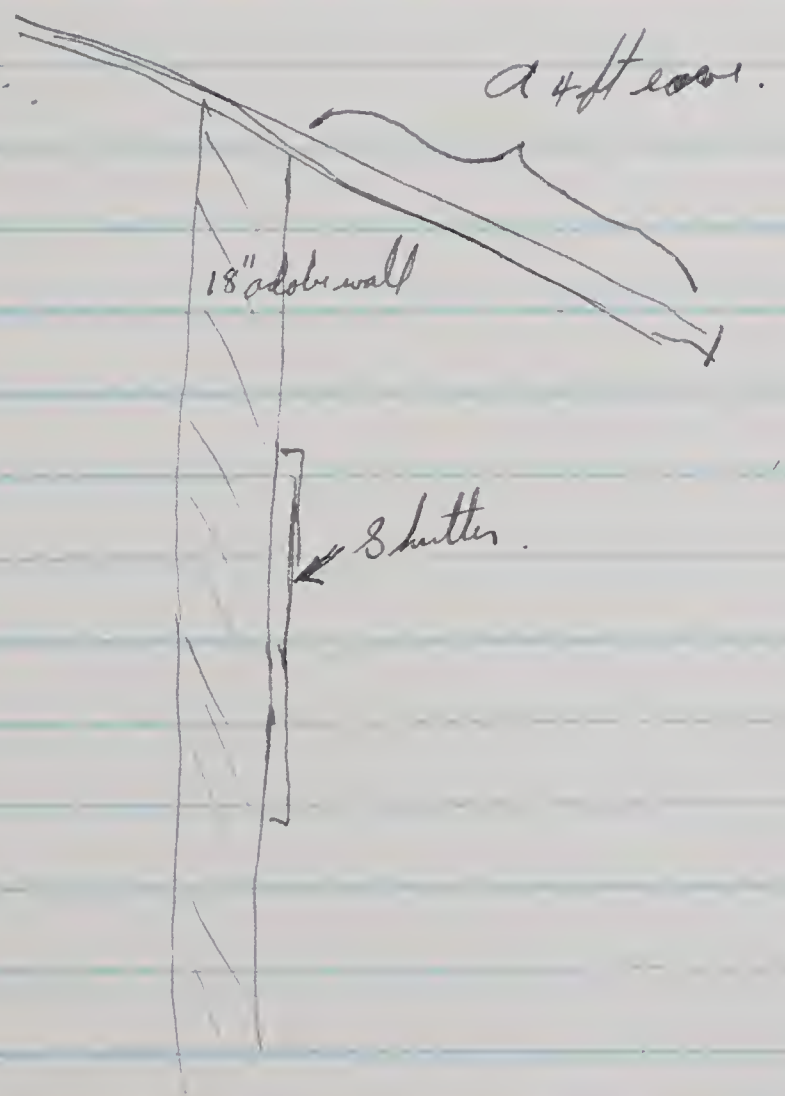
15 From the traps this morning I got one Peromyscus so I decided to change some of the traps to a more favorable location.

Skinned animals this morning, had an early dinner and in the afternoon hunted down the main Kern R. to the prospectors cabin about 1 mi below the forks. Got chipmunks. This evening hunted up the Little Kern. Saw 5 chipmunks but found that my gun had a broken firing pin so was unable to get any.

9.5 ~~4 mi S.E. Porterville, Tulare Co. Calif.~~ Caught 18 ~~Vigisitrellus~~ bats from behind the shutters of an hotel. There seemed ~~to be no preference as to exposure of the shutters for bats were taken~~

General Account

Aug 5. 4 mi. S E Porterville, Tulare Co. Calif.
Caught 18 bats from behind the shutters of our house this afternoon. They were found in small colonies from 2 - 10. They did not seem to have a preference as to the exposure of the shutters. They remained quiescent in a semi-dark spot.



Aug 10 2 mi N E Springville, Tulare Co. Calif.
Went coon hunting last evening from 9 - 12 with 2 dogs. Found coon in a big rock pile. The dogs picked up a other trail but were

unable to tree.

3. Richardson

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Museum of Vertebrate Zoology,
Univ. of Calif., Berkeley, Calif.

2 Placed a piece of each of the following horn, dry bone, fatty bone, antler, and hard wood, which were attached by a copper wire in a cage with 1 Neithrodontomys. This animal was obtained by Mr. Clarence Smith, sometime last school year for his work on this species.

3 No apparent signs of gnawing on any of the materials.

5 No apparent signs of gnawing.

6 Jan 25 The Neithrodontomys died, probably due to improper feeding. There was no apparent signs of gnawing on any of the materials placed in the cage.

W.B. Richardson
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Species Accounts

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1935.

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Dec. 19. 4 mi. S.E. Portville 550 ft. Tulare Co. Calif.

Arrived from Lat. last evening from Berkeley. Spent the day preparing my outfit for a collecting trip. I plan to go to Coffee Camp tomorrow morning. Saw Donald Tappe this morning and he and his brother Virgil are going to be with me at least part of the time. Two pick ups today; one a San Joaquin Cottontail Rabbit found in the road on the way to Portville and the other an Opossum near the grape vinyard.

Dec. 20 4 mi. N.E. Springville 2800 ft. Tulare Co. Calif.

Left Portville Calif. this morning with the necessary equipment in the pick up. (Fathers car.) Established camp at ~~Co~~ what is locally known as Coffee Camp. 4 mi. North east of Springville along the main road to Kelsoro.

Donald Tappe and Virgil Tappe joined me at the camp here. We spent the entire afternoon setting traps. Don and his brother put out 11 steel sets south east of camp. I put out 100 mouse traps, 50 rat traps and 25 gopher

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General Account.

traps and one Mole trap. The major portion of the traps were set along the stream side ~~and~~ or on the moist hillside. In general the country there would be described as the basal Sierra, wooded principally with Quercus wislizenii. Along the rivers are willow, cottonwood, and near by are numerous buckeyes. In some areas there are patches of chaparell (Green wood, Manzanita etc.) but these are not large, in area due to the shading of the oaks. There did many granitic rock outcrops especially on the south facing slope of the canyon and in these I observed many wood rat signs.

There is a trapper in the same camp who has a gray fox skin hung under the automobile trailer.

Dec. 21 4 mi. N E Springville, 2800 ft. Tulare Co. Calif.

From the traps this morning I took 6 gophers, 1 mole, and 14 Peromyscus. Removed 25 small mouse traps and reset some of the gopher and rat traps. Don did not get anything in the

General Account

style pts. I spent the rest of the day skinning. Don took the car boys to Soda creek, 2 mi below Nelsons; he found 3 ring-tailed cats and a spotted skunks carcass which had been discarded by a trapper. Virgil Tappe went back to Portville.

Dec 22 Don Tappe took one small spotted skunk from the traps. In My traps there were 3 gophers, 4 Peromyscus. Don also took 3 gophers from 4 traps he had set on a small gulf several (200 ft) hundred ft. above camp on the north facing canyon wall. A ground squirrel was seen this afternoon which came into camp and ran off with some oiling gearing. Don shot it but the wound was not fatal to the extent to prevent it from going down its burrow. The old trapper took me out to where he caught the gray fox. Habitat. Small dry canyon thickly overgrown with oaks and brush, surrounded on each side by heavy oak chaparell canyon slopes. I obtained the skull.

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Dec. 23 From the traps this morning I took 5 *Peromyscus truei*, 1 *Peromyscus maniculatus* and 1 *Reithrodontomys*. Don caught 3 gophers and 1 Ring-tailed cat. The traps have remained set as they were on the first night with the exception of the gopher traps. Bill Hill went hunting this evening and obtained a Cottontail Rabbit. The animal was too badly shot up to make into a specimen. The set which caught the Ring-tailed cat was with 20 ft of the river in a thick patch of grapevines and sycamores.

Dec. 24 From the traps this morning I took 4 *Peromyscus truei* and 1 *Thomomys bottae*. I collected the traps and returned to Porterville this morning. Don left camp yesterday. A word on the weather — It is the unusual California weather where the winter is delayed. There has been little or no rain to speak of yet, the streams are still in the fall minimum. The slight rain has started the grass which is about 2 inches high on the average, still unsuitable for cattle feed.

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1935

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Dec. 25. 4 mi. SE Portville, 550 ft. Tulare Co. Calif.
Merry Christmas.

Dec 26 I set 19 gopher traps along the Tule River for a quarter mi each side of the Boydson Dam. (4 mi. ESE Portville, 500 ft., Tulare Co., Calif.) All of the traps were placed within 50 yd of the river in the sandy soil. The river bottom land is vegetated with Cottonwoods, Willows, Sycamores etc. but during recent years much of the larger trees have been removed to clear the land for better pasture and fire wood, thus the grassy areas or pasture lands are a prominant feature especially along that area farthest away from the river. The sandy area is about on the average ~~of~~ $\frac{1}{2}$ mi wide in width. It varies, but is still a continious strip of sandy land from the valley extending into the foothill area.

Dec. 27 From the 19 traps ~~last~~ this morning I took 4 gophers. I reset each traps away from the river (average 200 yd) on ~~on~~ a cut over pasture land.

~~An interest~~

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An interesting thing has developed in our town of Potterville. One of the prominent sportsmen Mr. Leggett has offered a reward for all ~~all~~ hawks and owls that were submitted to him. He offered 25¢ for Sparrow Hawks, $1.00 for Chicken Hawks, $2.50 for Blue Darters etc. (See Clipping.) This man Mr. Leggett is interested in saving the Quail for the hunters and insists that the hawks, all hawks, are responsible for the destruction of a large number of Quail which are the rightful property of the sportsman.

Nine of the Red Tailed Hawks and one Barn Owl were brought to me yesterday by Bill Battles who had obtained them from Mr. Leggett. For these hawks he had paid $9.00. I examined the stomach and crop contents of the birds and the following is the result.

4 empty
5 contained some animal matter as follows.
2 Ground Squirrels
1 Junco

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1 Unidentified bird, probably a duck or grebe.
1 Perognathus.
1 Skink (blue tail only).
1 Jerusalem Cricket
The Owls stomach I did not examine.

Yesterday evening Father went to Mr. Jiggetts home to have a talk with him. He had evidentally taken too much of the Christmas spirits internally. He would not talk in an intelligent way, would not listen to reason and worst of all thought he knew it all about the relationship of hawks and quail. He was proud of the pile of hawks and owls he had piled in his back yard. He showed them to Father, and said that there were 17 Sparrow Hawks besides the other hawks such as the Red-tailed (about 3), Sharp shined & Coopers, (about 9) and Long Eared Owls (2). For this he had paid a bounty and maintained that he would continue untill he had spent $1000.00. Father tried to reason with him but

General Account

it ~~it~~ was impossible and he was finally kicked off of the place.

Father then got in touch with the game warden M. Bullard. He would not commit himself as to his policy nor to what he would do. He seemed to prefer remaining "on the fence" hoping that the entire affair would blow over.

This morning we called up Donald Halbert, the deputy district attorney. He said that he would see that M. Bullard put a stop to the illegal killing, ~~&~~ if not, he would call up the head game warden and get action through him.

Later this morning M. Bullard came to our home, saying that he would put a stop to the entire affair of bait killing as soon as he could get in touch with M. Liggett. M. Liggett however had gone hunting for the day and would not be home until this evening. In the meanwhile all the boys about the country are out hunting hawks. This morning we met 2 boys out hunting, one of which had already killed

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six Sparrow Hawks. We have been trying to get a notice in the papers to stop the slaughter but under any circumstances the impetus of the hawk killing mob will will not cease for several days.

REWARD OFFERED KILLING HAWKS

Clipping from the Porterville Evening Recorder Dec. 24, 1935.

N. H. Leggett, who figures among Porterville's most prominent sportsmen, is offering rewards for the killing of hawks. For the death of a blue darter hawk, he will pay $2.50; for large chicken hawks, $1; for sparrow hawks, 25 cents each; for any other hawk not mentioned, 75 cents. See his ad in the Recorder.

The purpose of Mr. Leggett in offering these rewards, which is for a limited time of course, is for the protection of quail. "The way to have more quail is to kill the enemies of quail," said Mr. Leggett. The quail has other enemies besides the hawk, which includes blue jays, crows, weasles, skunks, and bob-cats. The action of Mr. Leggett in offering these rewards will be hailed with delight by the sportsmen of this district. Incidentally, stray cats are great quail killers, as well as hawks.

Right here it is well for the Recorder to again make the suggestion that the Porterville Fish and Game Protective Association have an organized blue jay shoot once or twice a year. A big blue jay shoot, with a picnic luncheon would rid this district of a large number of blue jays, which would mean more quail during the next season. The blue jay is a horrible thief. He eats the quail eggs preferably, but he has no objection to eating hen's eggs as well.

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Wm. B. Richardson
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SHOOT THE HAWKS

Boys and men here is your chance to make some money. I will pay for a limited time the following prices for hawks, $2.50 for blue darters or what is known as quail hawks, large chicken hawks $1.00, 25c for sparrow hawks and 75c for any other hawks not mentioned. Bring the hawks to me at my stores or my residence, the more hawks the better I will like it. Also 50c for big owls. Hawks must be killed in Tulare Co.—N. H. Leggett.

December 24, 1935. d23t10

Porterville ~~Evening~~ Recorder

This ~~clipping~~ appeared in Porterville Eve Recorder from Dec. 24-28,

Dec. 28 Caught 9 gophers from the 19 traps reset yesterday along the north side of the Tule River. The traps covered about ¼ mile of river bottom land ¼ mile below Boydson Dam. Reset the 19 traps along Deer Creek River where the old road to California Hot Springs crosses the Creek south of George's corner.

Mr. Leggett stopped paying on all the hawks.

Dec 29 Took 11 gophers from the 19 traps this morning. I did not reset the traps due to the heavy rain which started last evening and continued intermittently throughout the day.

Dec 30 Went hunting this morning over the ~~south~~ north and east facing slopes of the hill back of our house. Took 9 squirrels and 1 rabbit. One ⅓ of the squirrels that I hit

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with the 22 (hollow point) were killed outright, that is they did not skick into the burrows beyond reach. All were adult squirrels with a predominance of males. They were quite wary, the average shot was about 50 yd.

Jan 3 Spent the morning hunting ground squirrel on the north facing slope of the hill back of our home. There were numerous squirrels out but I failed to make good shots.

Jan 4 4 mi. E S E White River, 1700 ft. Tulare Co. Calif.

Packed and left home this morning at 9:00 A.M. Donald Tappe accompanied me. Our camp is along the White River about 5 mi. by road above the little settlement of White River. The river is completely dry but shows signs of the recent rain in the form of silt collected along the bottom.

Faunal area – Sierra foothill.
Life zone – Upper Sonoran.

The area through which is the lower edge of the Upper Sonoran. The vegetation is composed of open stands of Quercus wislizeni, buckeye

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W.B. Richardson
1933-1941

Journal

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Calif: Tulare, San Bernardino Cos.

Microtus oeconomus

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Ceanothus cuneatus, and a few (lower limit) Sabin Pine.

There is a gentle gradient to the land as it extends toward the valley. There are numerous low rolling foothills which rise on the average of about 1000 ft. above the level of the river. There are numerous tributaries, all of which are dry, which are broadly intrenched about the hills. The soil throughout the entire area is decomposed granit or derivative of such mixed with the humus of oaks. The numerous granitic rock outcrops which one sees in the northern and central foothill area are not a prominent feature of the topography. There are however some granitic outcrops which are in general well worn. The first year grass is still standing and the new grass is about 3 inches in height.

This afternoon I set 25 gopher traps, (24 sets) along the flanks of the dry river. Gophers appear to be ~~numerous~~.

There was ~~a~~ rain and fog this afternoon amounting to about

General Account

1/4 inch of precipitant. This made for unpleasant trapping.
While gathering wood for the fire I observed 8 or more slender salamanders. They seem to congregate in small groups 3-5 under rotten logs.

Jan. 5 From the 25 gopher traps I took 13 animals. I reset the traps with the same general vicinity (100-500 yd N.E. of camp) this morning and went back to Portwill (home). Elmer C. Aldrich aided ~~my~~ me in skinning the gophers at home and then we ~~we~~ both went back to White River to join Don Tippe. Aldrich plans on staying with us for the remainder of the trip.

Jan 6. From the 25 traps set yesterday I took 9 gophers. This morning I set 75 mouse traps and 25 rat traps along the river along the White River. This afternoon Donald Tippe, Elmer Aldrich and I reset the 24 gopher traps east and east of here about 4 mi. The only mammal seen today was a ♀ deer about 6 mi E & E of White River. It was feeding on the grassy hill side.

General Account.

in an open oak thicket. It did not seem alarmed at the car we were in. This evening and yesterday evening just after the sun had left the voice of several coyotes were heard on the hills to the south and east of camp. This vocal course lasted for only about 15 minutes.

The weather today has been predominantly sunny but during the last morning clouds drifted in, but they soon faded out.

Jan. 7 From the mouse traps I took 11 Peromyscus truei. The rat traps were untouched. From the 24 gopher traps set up near Rosy Creek we took 15 gophers. The weather was clear and cold this morning, frost on the ground, but warmed up when the sun came out. From mid-afternoon on the sky was overcast with heavy clouds. This evening after dusk we heard on the hill north of camp a peculiar sound. It resembled the call of a tom cat but was higher pitched and coarser and more broken at the end.

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We concluded that this noise was made by a bob-cat. I saw the tracks of a deer and a coyote 400 yd west of camp this morning.

Jan 8 This morning I started out early for a hunt on the ridge ½ mi south of camp. This ridge runs almost east and west about a 1000 ft higher than camp. Near the top of the ridge there is a horizontal granitic rock out crop. The vegetation of this hill slope consists of Quercus, mesalgeni, Buckeyii, Poison oak, and Ceanothus cuneatus. These trees are not closely spaced but rather open leaving room for grass cover. Near the top of the hill I saw what was apparently a Brush rabbit. It had been feeding about the edge of a ceanothus patch but made a dart for cover as soon as it saw me. Several Microtus mex waya were seen in the tall dry grass near a brushy area. The only other mammals seen on the hunt was 1 Intermediat lump-nosed bat which was taken from an abandoned mine.

General Account

From the ~~14~~ traps I took 6 Peromyscus twice.

This evening at 4:45, we heard the voice of the first coyote.

The weather today - Clear this morning, cloudy at noon and a small rain about 3:00 ~~with~~ with continued clouds.

Jan. 9 From the mouse traps I took 2 Peromyscus twice.

This morning I went with Donald Tapp over the steel traps line (35 traps). His sets were made generally in or near the canyon covering a distance of from 3 to 4 miles. They were excellent sets, the only objection being that the traps was placed on too close to the bait. From these steel traps this morning we took 1 Ground Squirrel and 1 Gray Fox.

This afternoon Elmer Aldrich and I set the 24 gopher traps along White River about ½ mile below the 25 pit River store. They are set in sandy soil along the Creek bed.

The weather has been unsettled today. Cloudy this

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morning until about 10:00 when it began raining. The rain continued sporadically throughout the day. There was also some rain last evening and early this morning. In all there has been about ½ an inch of rain.

Jan 10 From the traps I took, this morning, 3 Peromyscus truei and 1 Peromyscus californicus. At noon today the three of us hiked up to the mine that I found several days ago to look for Bats. We found 2 Intermediate Long-nosed Bats in one of the mine safts.

This afternoon we went up to Posey Cr. to take pictures and to collect soil samples.

Later we went to White River to get gas for the car and water for camp. I enquired as to the locality of the Eclipse mine and was told that it was 1½ mile air line West of White River. We collected our traps that Aldrich and I set out ½ mile below White River yesterday. Took 11 gophers from the traps.

The rain continued throughout

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General Account.

the night and continued intermittently until about noon when it cleared. We hope to have clear weather from now on.

Jan. 11 I collected the traps this morning. Caught 3 Perognathus inei. Broke camp and left for Portervill arriving there at 1:00. There was no rain last night but this morning at about 8:00 a hard rain came which lasted until we left for home. I would estimate that there was over a half inch of rain during the time that we were about Kaweah River this morning. I collected soil samples from the gopher workings about camp.

Jan. 13 ~~Canyon Cr. 7 mi. E Orosi 200 ft. Tulare Co. Calif.~~

Yesterday afternoon we left our home near Portervill to trap in the northern portion of the county. Elmer Aldrich is the only one to accompany me. We made camp late yesterday evening in a deserted cabin on the Dexie Ranch of M. Vanderlaff. This morning I set about 90 mouse traps and 5 rat traps on the hill north of camp. This afternoon I set 22 gopher traps east of camp along the opean dry creek. Late

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this evening we set about 20 rat traps and 3 steel traps about the cabin and barn. We have hopes of catching wood rats and skunk.

Faunal area - Sierra Foothill.

Life-zone - The hills about here are Upper Sonoran but the little valley through which Canyon Cr., runs is Lower Sonoran.

Habitats with Character of the land - Numerous abrupt hills which rise from 500 - 1500 ft. above the level of the canyon. The hills are thinly covered with Blue oak, Wesleyeni Oak and Poison Oak. There are large areas on the hills barren of trees which are at the present time covered with the dead standing stalks of Wild Oats. There are numerous large and small granitic rock out crops. These rock outcrops predominate at the tops of the hills. The canyon through which the Canyon Cr. here flowed is broad flat of a sandy nature. It is thinly vegetated with Lobate Oaks and along the river are Willows and Fremont Cottonwoods. The entire area here is used for cattle grazing but the grass

Wm B. Richardson
1936

General Account.

does not seem over grazed. The low lands have, however, suffered more from grazing than the hill slopes.

Today in talking with a farmer who has spent most of his life in this county said that there were lots of Coyotes, Coons, Bob-cats, and 2 kinds of Skunks. I have however noticed very few signs of any carnivorous out about the place. Perhaps this is due to Poison being put out. I have noticed signs about the premises stating that the U.S. Biol. Surv. have put out poisoned bait. We have however heard Coyotes bark twice, once at noon (sky overcast) and once this evening.

The weather was clear this morning but this afternoon it clouded up and we had a brief shower.

As I have been sifting for weighting a pack rat has been working inbetween the old wooden roof and a later tin roof. We see him dragging stick out about, running about or gnawing on something. This animal seems to be active most of the time. I saw him once near the ridge

General Account

pole reach out and pick up a small object in its mouth. Then backs up for about 6 inches, turns and goes head first down the inter roof area towards the nest he has constructed in the lower portion of the inter roof region.

Jan 14 From the traps - 42 *Peromyscus truei*, 2 *Peromyscus maniculatus*, 1 *Mus musculus*. From the 7 rat traps set about the barn in the baled hay - 4 *Peromyscus maniculatus*. From the 22 gopher traps we took 15 gophers. We went hunting this morning east of camp up Canyon Cr., and procured 5 *Citellus beecheyi*. A great horned owl heard again this evening at about 4:15 howling on the hills west of camp (Stokes Mt.). The wood-rat is still running around on the roof or inter roof area this evening.

Jan. 15 From the traps this morning I took 25 *Peromyscus maniculatus* 2 *Peromyscus truei* 2 *Perognathus* and 1 *Mus musculus*. I spent the entire day skinning. This evening the wood rat was heard again. We have been unable to catch

General Account.

him although we have used many traps and all sorts of bait.

Jan 16 From the traps this morning I took 2 Reithrodontomys, 19 Peromyscus maniculatus, 5 Peromyscus truei.

Spent the entire day at Sequoia National Park skiing.

Had an interesting talk with Mr. Carl Bowman at his home at Potwisha, Sequoia National Park. He walks 8 miles of flume each day to clean it of trash and water fly larvae. He said that he averaged 3-5 animal per day and among those caught were Brush Rabbit, Rat, Mice, Bob-cats, Deer, Fox. They were 5 deer bridges along the flume as well as pipes across the stream to permit the deer to cross, or in case they get in to get out. He said within the facilities the young deer often drown. He showed me on his back porch where a Ring tailed Cat which had come out of his attic to feed on bread etc. that he had placed out for them, and stated that they had raised a family of 4 young in the attic. Also

General Account

heard the bark of a fox in his back yard. This fox has also become quite tame allowing them to feed it from their hand or to sit in their lap.

I saw several Cottontail Rabbits near camp this evening as we drove up.

Jan. 17. My catch this morning consisted of 17 Peromyscus maniculatus, and 1 Peromyscus truei. We collected our traps packed up and returned to Portville.

Two miles south of Wood lake we found a Great Horned Owl hanging in an Osage Orange hedge. We brought the animal home & skin and found 1 no. 2 shot in the wing muscles. The stomach contained only 1 Jerusalem Cricket. There were numerous Hypsobosid flies on the animal.

Jan. 18 4 mi. E & E Porterville, 550 ft. Tulare Co. Calif.

This morning early we went to Shafter Kern Co. to interview Mr. F. F. Latta. He recommended that I see Mr. Akers of Sequoia Valley. (See his report be published in the Fresno Bee).

Wm. B. Richardson
1936

General Account

Jan. 19 This morning Latta, Elmer Aldrich and I drove some 70 miles northward to ~~Fresno C~~ Squaw Valley, Fresno Co. This trip had been advised by Mr. Latta yesterday in order that we might interview Mr. Henry F. Akers, who lives there with his daughter Mrs. H. Burk. He is a man 97 years of age, very deaf as well as partially blind. To put our questions across it was necessary for his granddaughter to shout them in his ear. The following are notes taken from the answers to questions we submitted.

Animals in the Foothills (Near Visalia)
Antelope
Wild Horses
Tracks of Grizzly Bear
He never saw any.
Grizzly bear (Club foot) at the head of Tulare Lake.
Brown bear near lake in Deer in bank. He saw the deer and when the bear had been killed by another party.
Elk in the Foothills, - Lemon & Visalia.
Animals about Tulare Lake.
Elk

General Account

Antelope
Deer (few)
Coyotes
West + south of Tulare Lake lot of elk
Good many beavers in the Kaweah.
At west end of Tulare Lake was Swimming Lake
Otter + Beaver found there.
Beavers on Kaweah
Dog caught a few.
Saw a few.
Many dens in the bank.
Dens across the slough
Cut trees & in through.
The grizzly bears, very most common along the west side of the lake and in the Coast Range.
Brown bear on edge of lake.

Jan 20 Returned to school (Univ. of Calif.)

Wm. B. Richardson
Received, 1935.
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AUTOMOBILE ROAD MAP

OF

TULARE COUNTY

CALIFORNIA

Map of localities from
December 19, 1935
to
January 20, 1936.
W.B.R.

PREPARED BY THE

ROUTE AND MAP SERVICE

DEPARTMENT

OF THE

Automobile Club of Southern California

2601 SOUTH FIGUEROA STREET

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

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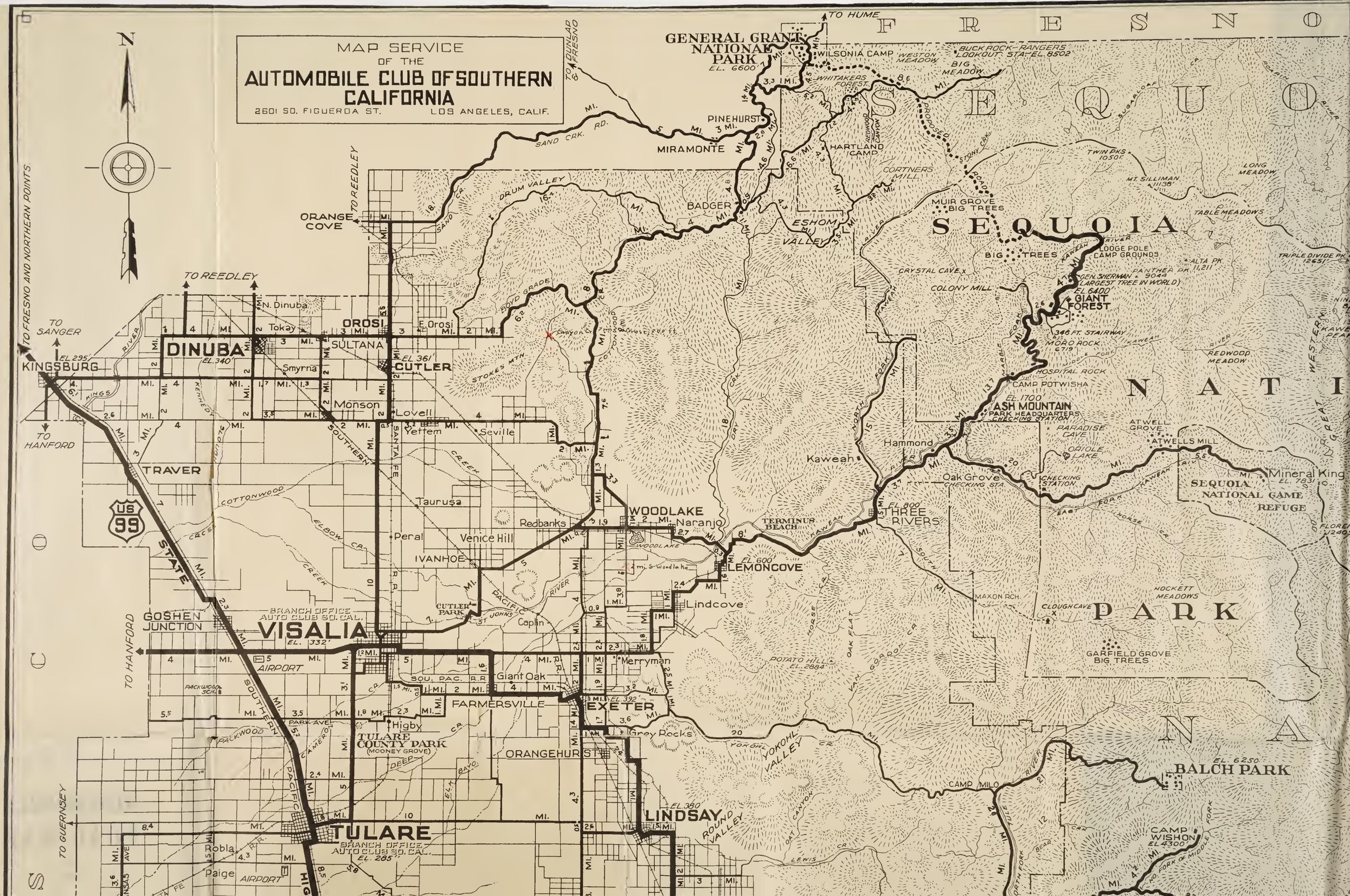
MAP SERVICE
OF THE
AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
2601 SO. FIGUEROA ST. LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
N
TO FRESNO AND NORTHERN POINTS
TO SANGER
KINGSBURG
EL. 295'
TO HANFORD
TO REEDLEY
ORANGE COVE
TO REEDLEY
N. Dinuba
Tokay
OROSI
E. Orosi
DINUBA
EL. 340'
SULTANA
Smyrna
EL. 361'
CUTLER
Monson
Lovell
Yettem
Seville
TRAVER
US 99
STATE
Tauruşa
Redbanks
Peral
Venice Hill
IVANHOE
WOODLAKE
Naranjo
LEMONCOVE
EL. 600'
Lindcove
CUTLER PARK
Caplin
GOSHEN JUNCTION
BRANCH OFFICE AUTO CLUB SO. CAL.
VISALIA
EL. 332'
TO HANFORD
AIRPORT
Merryman
Giant Oak
FARMERSVILLE
EXETER
EL. 392'
Higby
TULARE COUNTY PARK (MOONEY GROVE)
Grey Rocks
ORANGEHURST
LINDSAY
EL. 380'
TO GUERNSEY
TULARE
BRANCH OFFICE AUTO CLUB SO. CAL.
EL. 285'
Robla
Paige
AIRPORT
TO DUNLAP & FRESNO
TO HUME
GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARK
EL. 6600'
WILSONIA CAMP
WESTON MEADOW
BUCK ROCK-RANGERS LOOKOUT STA.-EL. 8502'
BIG MEADOW
WHITAKERS FOREST
PINEHURST
3 MI.
MIRAMONTE
SAND CRK. RD.
HARTLAND CAMP
CORTNERS MILL
DRUM VALLEY
BADGER
ESHOM VALLEY
MUIR GROVE BIG TREES
BIG TREES
LODGE POLE CAMP GROUNDS
CRYSTAL CAVE
COLONY MILL
GEN. SHERMAN (LARGEST TREE IN WORLD) EL. 6400'
GIANT FOREST
ALTA PK. 11,211
PANTHER PK. 9044
TWIN PKS. 10501'
MT. SILLIMAN 11138'
LONG MEADOW
TABLE MEADOWS
TRIPLE DIVIDE PK. 12651'
346 FT. STAIRWAY
MORO ROCK 6719'
REDWOOD MEADOW
HOSPITAL ROCK
CAMP POTWISHA
EL. 1700'
ASH MOUNTAIN
PARK HEADQUARTERS
CHECKING STATION
PARADISE CAVE
ORIOLE LAKE
ATWELL GROVE
ATWELLS MILL
Hammond
Kaweah
Oak Grove
CHECKING STA.
CHECKING STATION
Mineral King
EL. 7631'
SEQUOIA NATIONAL GAME REFUGE
TERMINUS BEACH
THREE RIVERS
EL. 800'
MAXON RCH.
CLOUGH CAVE
HOCKETT MEADOWS
GARFIELD GROVE BIG TREES
POTATO HILL EL. 2884'
VOKOHL VALLEY
CAMP MILO
EL. 6250'
BALCH PARK
CAMP WISHON
EL. 4300'
FRESNO
SEQUOIA
NATIONAL PARK
GREAT WESTERN DIVIDE

AUTOMOBILE ROAD MAP OF TULARE CO. CALIFORNIA

SCALE IN MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6

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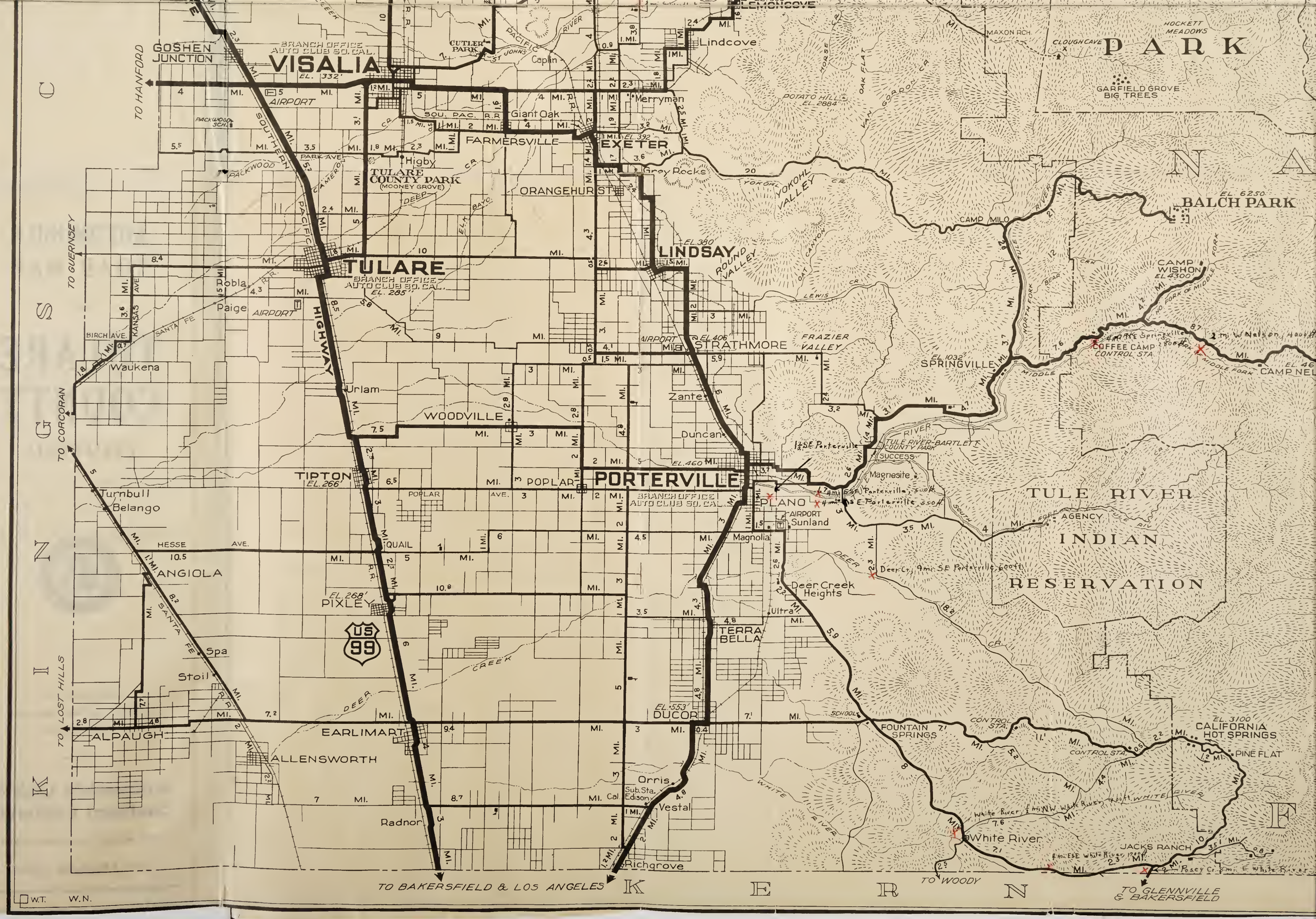
X Indicates locality where specimens were taken
(Near each mark there is the locality as writen on the specimen lable).


VISALIA
EL. 332'
BRANCH OFFICE AUTO CLUB SO. CAL.
GOSHEN JUNCTION
TO HANFORD
AIRPORT
PACKWOOD SCH.
PACKWOOD
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
PARK AVE.
CUTLER PARK
ST JOHNS RIVER
Caplin
Lindcove
LEMONCOVE
Merryman
Giant Oak
SOU. PAC. R.R.
FARMERSVILLE
EXETER
EL. 392'
Higby
TULARE COUNTY PARK (MOONEY GROVE)
Grey Rocks
ORANGEHURST
YOKOHL VALLEY
YOKOHL CR.
TO GUERNSEY
TULARE
BRANCH OFFICE AUTO CLUB SO. CAL.
EL. 285'
Robla
Paige
AIRPORT
HIGHWAY
BIRCH AVE.
KANSAS AVE.
SANTA FE
Waukena
TO CORCORAN
Urlam
WOODVILLE
LINDSAY
EL. 380'
ROUND VALLEY
STRATHMORE
EL. 406'
AIRPORT
FRAZIER VALLEY
Zante
Duncan
TIPTON
EL. 266'
POPLAR
POPLAR AVE.
PORTERVILLE
EL. 460'
BRANCH OFFICE AUTO CLUB SO. CAL.
PLANO
AIRPORT
Sunland
Magnolia
Turnbull
Belango
HESSE AVE.
QUAIL
ANGIOLA
EL. 268'
PIXLEY
US 99
Spa
Stoil
DEER CREEK
Deer Creek Heights
Ultra
TERRA BELLA
EL. 553'
DUCOR
ALPAUGH
EARLIMART
ALLENSWORTH
Orris
Sub. Sta. Edison
Vestal
Radnor
Richgrove
TO LOST HILLS
TO BAKERSFIELD & LOS ANGELES
WHITE RIVER
SCHOOL
FOUNTAIN SPRINGS
CONTROL STA.
EL. 3100
CALIFORNIA HOT SPRINGS
PINE FLAT
WHITE RIVER
JACKS RANCH
TO WOODY
TO GLENNVILLE & BAKERSFIELD
POTATO HILL
EL. 2884'
HORSE CR.
OAK FLAT
VAN GORDON CR.
OAT CANYON
LEWIS CR.
MAXON RCH.
CLOUGH CAVE
HOCKETT MEADOWS
PARK
GARFIELD GROVE BIG TREES
NA
BALCH PARK
EL. 6250
CAMP MILO
CAMP WISHON
EL. 4300
NORTH FORK
BEAR CR.
TULE RIVER
SPRINGVILLE
EL. 1032'
COFFEE CAMP CONTROL STA.
MIDDLE FORK
CAMP NEL
TULE RIVER-BARTLETT COUNTY PARK
SUCCESS
Magnesite
TULE RIVER
AGENCY
INDIAN
RESERVATION
DEER CR.
SOUTH FORK
KINGS
KERN
W.T.
W.N.

PARK
NATIONAL
FOREST
CLOUGH CAVE
GARFIELD GROVE BIG TREES
POTATO HILL EL. 2884
OAK FLAT
VAN GORDY CR.
YOKOHL VALLEY
CAMP MILO
EL. 6250
BALCH PARK
CAMP WISHON EL. 4300
NO. FORK OF MIDDLE FORK
NORTH FORK
BEAR CR.
FRAZIER VALLEY
EL. 1032
SPRINGVILLE
COFFEE CAMP CONTROL STA.
2 mi. W Nelson, 4000 ft.
EL. 4670
CAMP NELSON
MIDDLE FORK
PROPOSED ROAD
KERN LAKE
COYOTE CR.
COYOTE PKS. 10919
LITTLE KERN
SHEEP MT. 10237
TROUT MEADOWS
FISH CR.
7180 CASTLE ROCK
LLOYD MEADOWS
8828 THE NEEDLES
DEPPENMIR
KERN RIVER
TOOWA
11493 KERN PK.
TEMPLETON MT. 9948
TEMPLETON MEADOWS
REDROCK MEADOWS
RANGE
OLANCHA PK. 12135
HOCKETT PK. 8670
NINE MILE CR.
JORDAN HOT SPRS.
BAKEOVEN MEADOWS
MONACHE MEADOWS
CASA VIEJA MEADOWS
OSA MEADOWS
9944 ROUND MTN.
SNAKE CR.
HORSE MEADOWS
SMITH MEADOWS
BACK MEADOWS
9530 DEER MT.
BEACH MEADOWS
9555 CRAG PK.
RATTLESNAKE CR.
SMITH CR.
TROY MEADOWS
LOST CR.
LOOKOUT MT. 9826
DURWOOD CR.
CAMP DURWOOD
CORRAL MEADOWS
BONITA MEADOWS
PALOMA MEADOWS
BALD MT. 9430
PINE MT. 8352
KENNEDY MEADOWS
SAGATAR CANYON
DURWOOD MEADOWS
BRUSH CR.
ROUND MEADOW
TROUT CR.
ROCKHOUSE BASIN
BIG PINE MEADOW
INTAKE
DURWOOD
FAIRVIEW
9956 SIRRETTA PK.
DOME LAND
SALMON CR.
HORSE MEADOW
BIG MEADOW
MANTER MEADOW
ROCKHOUSE MEADOW
1564 WHITE DOME
7834 BLACK MT.
CHURCH DOME 8501
CANNELL MEADOW
RATTLESNAKE MEADOW
TAYLOR CR.
TOBIAS CR.
EL. 3100
CALIFORNIA HOT SPRINGS
PINE FLAT
CONTROL STA.
WHITE RIVER
White River 1 mi. NW White River 2600 ft.
White River
JACKS RANCH
Posey Cr. 3 mi. E White River 2200 ft.
TULE RIVER-BARTLETT COUNTY PARK
SUCCESS
Magnesite
1½ SE Porterville
7 mi. SE Porterville 500 ft.
4 mi. SE Porterville 350 ft.
AGENCY
TULE RIVER INDIAN RESERVATION
Deer Cr. 9 mi. SE Porterville 600 ft.
DEER CR.
Deer Creek Heights
AIRPORT
Sunland
Ultra
SCHOOL
FOUNTAIN SPRINGS
TULE RIVER
TO WOODY
TO GLENNVILLE & BAKERSFIELD
TO KERNVILLE & BAKERSFIELD

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General Account

Jan 23 Berkeley, Alameda Co. California.
The gophers (Thomomys bottae) that were taken during the period from Dec. 19, 1935 to Jan 20 1936 are to be turned over to the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology for permanent storage in this collection. There are 99 skins and skulls, 82 taken by Wm B. Richardson, 13 by Elmer C. Aldrich, and 4 by Donald D. Tappe. There are 3 skulls only no. 1302, 1303, 1343.
For a record of the birds see the notes of Elmer C. Aldrich.

Feb. 20 I received these Clippings from Portrville. They appeared in the Portrville Evening Recorder. I wrote a letter to Mr. Hogg hoping that I would receive some skulls from him.

Clippings on next page.

1934 General Account

Trap 12 Coyotes At Springville Ranch

Twelve coyotes have been caught, seven more sprung traps and got away, and three carried traps with them, on the J. W. Hoag place at Springville, within the past two weeks, Hoag, who was in Porterville yesterday, said.

In addition, four lynx cats have been caught on the ranch, Hoag said.

A state trapper is now operating in the Springville district, in answer to recently voiced demands of ranchers who have been losing poultry, calves and pigs in large numbers. Delegations from Springville have called the attention to the county board of supervisors and the Associated Chambers of Commerce Council to the situation in the foothill district, where predatory animals were said to be making the raising of domestic animals unprofitable.

Coyote depredations are causing great loss among foothill poultry rainsers. In some local poultry yards, a large coyote seems to be making a steady round of visits, appearing first during the early morning hours but, becoming more emboldened, extends his visits to later hours of the day. Geese and ducks are being attacked boldly and to such an extent that the extra precaution of driving them into shelter with the chickens is being taken. Several shots have been taken at this particular coyote and numerous traps have been set for it, but he is evidently a wary and thus far has escaped unharmed.

On the George Haigh ranch in the Milo district, a great deal of trapping of wild animal pests is being done very successfully and large numbers of skins are to be seen, in interesting display.

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March 18 Clipping taken from the Daily Californian. D.H. Jonson is a graduate student of the University of California working for his master's degree on Chipmunks (uncx).

Scientists Strive to Save Rodents

Rare Red Tree Mice Put on Milk Diet

High Death Rate Caused by Fast

Every effort to keep alive the last three of 14 red tree mice was being made today by University scientists in the Museum for Vertebrate Zoology.

The mice, brought to the campus two weeks ago from the Russian river, have gradually been dying off until only a few are left. According to D. H. Johnson, technical assistant, restriction in captivity and incomplete diet have probably caused the high death rate.

Found only in a humid coastal belt between the Russian river and the Columbia river, the mice are probably the only species in the world living in trees and having red fur.

The attempt to raise the rodents is incidental to the real purpose of their capture, which was to obtain the rare mammal as museum specimens.

As far as the scientist could learn, the rodents' only food is Douglas fir tree needles.

The one remaining youngster of the mama and papa mice has finally learned to drink milk after many days of drought he suffered because of his youthful ignorance.

April 11 4 mi SE Porterville, 550 ft. Tulare Co. Calif.
Caught 7 bats last night from under the eaves of our house. These bats seem to rest here during the late evening after feeding, for they are never found there during the day time. Of the three types

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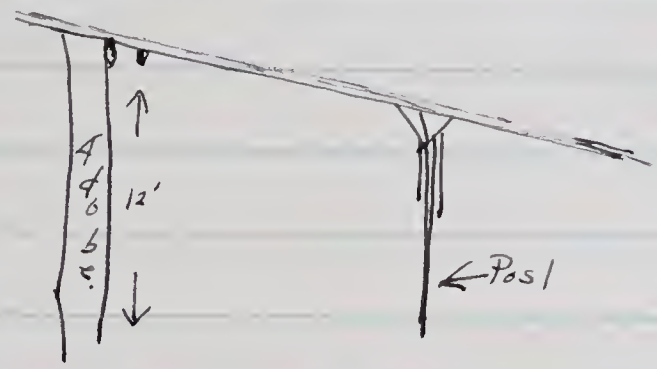
taken Antrozous preferred to hang near the wall grouped together, the Corynorhinus were also against the wall but were to be found singlely, not in groups. The Myotis californicus (one specimen) was found hanging directly from the eves 1' - 1½' away from the wall.



April 30. ¼ mi. E Univ. Calif. Stadium, Berkely, Alameda Co. Calif.

Set 15 more traps last evening in a thick grassy area just below the CCC Camp. The grass consisted of wild oats, barley and hay and there clumps of large thistles. Evidence was seen by the cattings, droppings and poor runways. The cattings interested me in that the grass was clipped usually between 3" and 4" inches from the ground which I assumed was about as

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high as the animal could reach. The ~~co~~ stems of the cut grasses were severed into about 2½ inch lengths, and crudely piled in localized places along the runway.

From the traps this morning I took 3 Microtus. They were from those traps that were set about the freshest of workings.

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July 3 2 mi. E Pine Flat Tulare Co. Calif.

Left home this morning east of Porterville at about 8:00 o'clock. Spent several hours in town having the car greased. ~~and~~ My route from Porterville was south along the Golden State Highway to Ducor and then east through Fountain Springs and California Hot Springs to Pine Flat. From Pine Flat I went north along the road back to C.H.S.s for about a ½ mile and then eastward along the first right hand road. I continued along this road for 3 miles, to the end and made camp at what is known as the old saw mill. Soil — Coarse gritty soil from decomposed granite. On the steeper, more eroded slopes it is quite coarse while on the gentler slopes or hills it is of a finer nature. The general dry color is a light buff brown but along the streams or about bogs it is much darker, often approaching black which is due probably to the water and decaying organic matter.

Vegetation — Fir, Cedar, Red-

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woods, sugar pine, alders, dog wood, black oak, etc. All of these species mentioned can be found in goodly number.
Life Zone — Transition.
Slope — Steep well drained side hill.

This afternoon I went hunting about camp. The primary object of the hunt was to gain a small idea of what this area was like. During this hunt I shot 2 Fox Squirrels and one Chipmunk. Fresh tracks of deer were seen.

This evening I set 15 mouse traps along the stream, 10 rat traps about the base of large pine or sugar pines, and 12 gopher traps.

July 4 From the traps this morning I took 2 Microtus mordax, 4 Peromyscus maniculatus, and 1 Thomomys bottae.

Spent the morning skinning.

This afternoon my folks came up and Milton and I took a hunt ~~northward~~ southward up on to the ridge and then east along the ridge toward Frog meadow.

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Enroute, I shot 1 Citellus beecheyii, and 1 Eutamias merriami. The entire distance covered was not over three miles and is about the same type of country as that found about camp. Deer and bear tracks were seen along the trail. Of interest to me was a California Condor which glided westward along the ridge not more than 200 ft. over our heads. Its wings were held motionless except for the slight flutering due to the changing air currents. Its head was rotated from side to side in a leisurely fashion as if the bird was looking for something.

I took 1 ground squirrel from the traps as I went over the line rebaiting and setting.

I forgot to mention that last evening but shooting netted me one Myotis and 1 Pipistrellus hesperus.

July 5 All of the traps were empty this morning. Last evenings but

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shooting rutted, 1 Eptesicus fuscus.

I broke camp this morning and returned to Hot Springs. From Hot Springs I retraced my ~~steps~~ route ¼ mi. east and then taking the first left hand road. This road goes in general north and slightly east towards Double Bunk Meadows. At Parker Pass I took the first left hand road and followed it for ¼ mi. to Parker Creek at the east side of Parker Meadow. Here I made camp after traveling about 11 miles from California Hot Springs.

This evening I set 15 gopher traps, 115 mouse traps, and 10 rat traps.

July 4 Parker Meadow, 6400 ft. Tulare Co. Calif.

My catch this morning consisted of 1 Eutamias quadrivittatus, 2 Scapanus latimanus, 1 Sorex ?, 1 Sorex palustris, 1 Reithrodontomys megalotis, 5 Peromyscus maniculatus, 6 Thomomys bottae, 1 Microtus californicus, 16 Microtus ~~mord~~ mordax. While going about the traps I shot 2 Sciurus douglasii.

This evening while going over the traps for rebarting and resetting I found 7 Microtus mordax and 3 Thomomys bottae.

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July 7 This morning my catch included 7 *Microtus mordax*, 6 *Peromyscus maniculatus*, 1 *Scapanus latimanus*, 2 *Thomomys bottae*. I took in 50 of the mouse traps and reset all of the gopher traps.

At noon I found 3 *Thomomys bottae* in the traps. Only the gopher traps were attended to at mid day.

This evening my catch consisted of 1 *Citellus beecheyi*, 4 *Thomomys bottae*, 6 *Microtus mordax*, and 1 *Callospermophilus chrysodeirus*.

July 8 Took in all of the remaining traps. Catch consisted of 3 *Thomomys bottae*, and 5 *Microtus mordax*.

Parker Meadow covers about 40 acres and has an irregular boundary line of about 1½ miles. Through the meadow a small stream runs, (Parker Creek) in some areas it is well intrenched and rapid flowing while in other places it is sluggish and sort of seeps through the meadow grass. This meadow grass is thick and coarse especially in the moister areas and grows to a height varying from 8" to 16" inches. This condition of the grass is due in the main to the fact that Parker Meadow is a public pasture

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and thus fenced against cattle grazing. The coniferous vegetation on the western side of the meadow is principally fir with a few yellow pine scattered through. The eastern portion of the meadow is composed mainly of Jeffy-pole pine. I have considered this the Canadian life-zone although it is close to the Transition. ~~and~~ It should properly considered the lower Canadian.

Yesterday evening I saw two deer feeding at the edge of the meadow. These are the only evidences of other animals in this area that I have not collected.

Late this afternoon I packed and drove to Long Meadow 5.4 mi. northeast of Parker Meadow, by road. The Canadian Life-zone appears to be only a small strip about 2 mi wide at the point where I crossed. It evidentally follows the crest south from the great western divide.

Long Meadow is just one, a little longer, of a number of meadows that are to be found along the streams of this area. This area is typically Transition Life-zone with its Yellow Pine timber. Mixed in this yellow pine forest are a number of Cedar, a few

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Fir and a few Sugar Pine. The meadow is much the same as that of Park Meadow with its thick grass in the fenced in area.

July 9 Long Meadow, Tulare Co. Calif.
I set out the 15 gopher traps about the edge of the meadow this morning and also the 10 rat traps which were set in the timber above the meadow. My catch after attending to the traps about five times today consisted of 9 Thomomys bottae five of which were young.

July 10 My catch this morning from the 15 gopher traps, 10 rat traps and 75 mouse traps consisted of 1 Thomomys bottae, 1 Sorex palustris, 4 Peromyscus maniculatus, and 10 Microtus montanus. This evening my catch was 9 Thomomys bottae 7 Microtus montanus, 1 Eutamias quadrivittatus.
This evening about 5 o'clock it began to rain. This lasted for about 1½ hours and then cleared up.

July 11 My morning catch consisted of 6 Microtus montanus, and 1 Peromyscus maniculatus.

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Signs of ~~other~~ animals about here other than were traced are. Bear - Fresh tracks seen along trail early this morning. Deer. - Tracks seen. Coyote - One individual heard barking last evening. Chickaree - A number seen.

This morning I broke camp and returned to Portervill. Along the road I shot 1 Gray Squirrel, 2 Ground Squirrels, and 1 Chipmunk. All of these were taken along the road between Long Meadow and Cold Spring.

July 14 ½ mi. S Mineral King, 7850 ft. Tulare Co. Calif.

Left Portervill at 7:00 this morning and arrived in Mineral King by 10:00. My mother and father accompanied me on this trip. Mineral King is an old mining camp situated along the East Fork of the Kaweah River. The peaks arise rather abruptly from the stream bottom leaving a rather narrow strip ~~bottom~~ (from 50 to 300 yd. wide). Vegetation - Along the stream there was a thick growth of willow with an under growth

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of grass and herbacious plants. Toward the outer edge of the stream bottom the willows were in thickets with intervening grass or meadow land. Above the meadow there ~~were~~ ~~at~~ is an open coniferous forest which is made up principally of Lodge-pole Pine. The open areas in this forest is given over to a rather dense brushy growth of Chinkapin, Sag brush, Ceanothus, etc. Arising above the zone of vegetation is the barren talus slopes of the Great Western Divide.

Soil – A coarse silty soil with many fragments of shale ~~and~~ slate and other parent material.

Fifteen gopher traps and 100 mouse traps were set this evening.

July 15 My catch consisted of 4 Thomomys bottae, 2 Zapus pacificus, 1 Sorex, 17 Peromyscus maniculatus, 21 Microtus mordax. Skinned all day.

Evening catch. 4 Microtus mordax, 2 Thomomys bottae, 1 Sorex

July 16 Catch consisted of 3 Thomomys 2 Zapus pacificus, 23 Peromyscus 6 Microtus mordax

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Spinned all day.
Evening catch 4 Mustela arizonensis
2 Thomomys bottae, & 3 Microtus
mordax
I set out 4 small steel sets about
the burrow of marmots.

July 17 My catch consisted of
3 Mustela arizonensis, 2 Marmota
flaviventris, 1 Thomomys bottae,
1 Peromyscus maniculatus(?) and
6 Microtus mordax(?).
This morning I hiked
about 13 mi. (round trip) over Farwell
Gap nearly to the Brady
Cabin. On the south side of
the gap I shot 1 Ochotona
schisticeps, 1 Eutamias alpinus,
1 Eutamias quadrivittatus, and
3 Callospermophilus chrysodeirus.
Broke camp and returned to Portville
this afternoon.
Mammals seen but not
collected --- Deer - one seen in meadow
near camp; their tracks are numerous.
Chicken - One young seen ½ mi
south of camp along the Farwell gap
trail.

July 19 Big Meadow, 7660 ft. Tulare Co. Calif.
Left Portville this morning
at 8:00, accompanied by Donald
T. Tappe and arrived at
Big Meadow by 12:30.

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Big Meadow is located between the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks. It is accessable by auto, being about 10 mi from the northern Sequoia N.P. checking station. (7 mi. NW along main highway and 3 mi. on road turning to the right). Mr. Brown the ranger at Big Meadow conducted me to the ~~the~~ our camping spot some 200 yd south west of the ranger Station. The country might best be described as a low rolling granit area. There are no angular granit talus slopes as found about ~~the~~ Mineral King but rather there are slab shaped rocks which have peeled off of the granit dome. Vegetation — Principally Lodgepole pine. About the meadow and stream there is a pure stand of this conifer, while on the gentler slopes above camp there is a mixed forest of Lodgepole pine, Yellow pine, Red fir and White pine. Soil — Coarse light ochreish brown sandy loam. The darker colored soil being found about the meadow. The parent

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material about here is a light colored granit.

This evening we set 100 mouse traps and about 15 gopher traps. Gopher workings are very difficult to find.

July 20 My catch this morning consisted of 4 Thomomys bottae, 3 Sorex, 8 Microtus montanus, 35 Peromyscus maniculatus. Shot 1 Callospermophilus chrysodeirus and 1 Marmota flaviventris. Evening catch - 2 Thomomys bottae, 2 Callospermophilus chrysodeirus, 3 Microtus, 1 Peromyscus. Shot 2 Chickarees - Sciurus douglasii.

July 21 Catch of - 1 Sorex, 1 Eutamias quadrivittatus, 1 Microtus mordax, 1 Thomomys bottae, 8 Peromyscus maniculatus. Shot 1 Marmota flaviventris.

This morning we took a hike to a small lake south and east of Poison Meadow. On a ~~small~~ talus slope south of the lake a number of Conies were heard and their hay pile seen but none were seen. A Sciurus douglasii and Eutamias quadrivittatus were shot near Poison Meadow.

Evening's catch - 1 Sorex, 1 Callospermophilus chrysodeirus

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4 Microtus mordax, 4 Eutamias quadrivittatus; 2 Thomomys bottae. Shot 1 Sciurus douglasii and 1 Marmota flaviventer.

July 22 Today catch - 1 Thomomys bottae, 10 Peromyscus maniculatus, 1 Microtus mordax and 1 Scapanus latimanus. Shot 1 Lepus townsendii.

Sign of other animals about the locality other than were collected are Deer tracks, Coyot tracks, Conie hay pile (Mar Jason Meadow), Porcupine gnawings and dung.

Broke camp this morning and ~~returned~~ retraced our ~~steps~~ route through Sequoia National Park back to Stratmore. Then we took the highway east through Fraser Valley and Springville to Nelson. ¼ mi. west of Nelson we took the extreme right fork road ¼ mi past Rodgers camp to what is locally known as Iowa Camp. The general character of the country and the vegetation here is much the same as that about my first

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Wilson Cr. 3½ mi. SW Nelson 5600 ft. Tulare Co. Calif.

camp 2 mi. East of Pine Flat.

Here there is a marshy meadow or ciénega in which there is a rank growth of grass and herbs. In the upper portion of the meadow there are several thickets of Creek Dogwood. The coniferous forests consists of Sugar pine, Redwood, White fir, Yellow Pine and Cedar. Other trees and shrubs that I recognized were California Oak, Ceanothus cuneatus, and Manzanita. Wilson Creek is a very small stream which originates in the ciénega near camp. The soil is a dark well weathered granit type.

This Evening 10 mouse traps were set along the ciénega and stream bank 4 Gopher sets made. Gopher workings are very scarce.

July 23 My catch consisted of 1 Thomomys bottae, 2 Microtus mordax, 1 Peromyscus maniculatus. Set out 98 more mouse traps and 3 Gopher sets made.

July 24 The catch - 1 Sorex 1 Neithrodontomys megalotis

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9 Microtus montanus. Shot
1 Callospermophilus chrysodeirus.
1 Citellus beecheyii, 4 Eutamias
quadrivittatus. Trapped
2 Thomomys bottae.

July 25 Catch - 1 Microtus montanus.
Shot 1 Sciurus douglasii.

Other animals in this area are. Deer - seen by Don Tapp (2 fawns)
Bud Cryks the trapper and hunter in this area said there are Gray Fox, ~~[illegible]~~ Fisher, Bear, Mt. Lion, Coyote, Bob-Cat, and Skunk about here.

Broke camp this morning and returned to Fortuna.

July 31 Camp Radford, San Bernardino Co. Calif.

For the past 5 days (July 27-31) the 4-H Club have held their annual camp here. I have been in camp of the nature study work which has included the arrangement of an exhibit of birds, mammals, flowers, trees, amphibians and reptiles and the conduction of hikes. Aside from my scheduled work I traded with

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special emphasis being given to gophers and live animals for exhibit.

Aug. 10 2 mi. NNW Kennedy Meadows, South Fork Kern River, Tulare Co. Calif.

Left home this morning about 8:00 o'clock. Purchased a few supplies in Porterville. Oh! I almost forgot to note that my sister Helen is with me. From Porterville we started in a general south east direction, swing eastward over the Green Horn, and Walker Pass, then north to Linnie and north west into Kennedy meadow. It is about 30 miles from Linnie, a gas station on the highway to our camp at the end of the road. The country about here is being mountain arid. The mountains about here are unimpressive in giving one the idea that they are old and eroded as compared to the young precipitous peaks about the upper Kern River. The mountains appear from a short distance to be piles of granite boulders between which are growing Digger Pines and a few Junipers. The mountains are well wooded with the Pines and Junipers

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while the valley region is given to sage brush, ~~[illegible]~~ and another unknown bush bearing a composit flower. Along the river there are a few yellow pines, a few willows and a border of green grass. The grass has been well grazed down by the cattle. The river is not large, about 15-10 ft wide and not over 2 ft. deep. At present the water is quite muddy due to a cloud burst yesterday. The soil here is a coarse orangish tan gravel. It is of granitic origin, which had a predominance of feldspar.

Last evening I set 100 mouse traps, 5 rat traps, 13 gopher traps and 1 mole trap.

Aug. 11 My catch this morning consisted of 7 Thomomys bottae, 1 Microtus fuscipes, about 30 Peromyscus maniculatus. This afternoon I caught 3 more gophers. Three more gophers this evening.

Aug 12 Catch - 6 Peromyscus maniculatus, 2 Dipodomys, 2 Reithrodontomys, 6 Thomomys bottae. Noon - 4 Thomomys bottae. Evening 4 Thomomys bottae

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Aug 13 Catch - 7 *Thomomys bottae*
4 *Peromyscus maniculatus*
11 *Dipodomys*. Soon after noon we broke camp retracing our route back to Colemans and then following the road to the west which brought us into a more southerly part of the South Fork of the Kern River. The conditions here are nearly identical with those of the place just left. Here are the precipitous broken rocky hills vegetated with Pinyon and a few Yellow Pine and the broad comparatively flat valley westward from Kennedy meadow. The soil of this valley is of a light colored, coarse, decomposing granite type on which the grows ~~about~~ brush, sage and the unknown (to me) type. This evening I set out about 100 mouse traps, 8 Rat traps and 13 gopher traps.

Kennedy Meadow
South Fork Kern River

Aug 14 My catch this morning consisted of 11 *Dipodomys*, 15 *Peromyscus maniculatus*, 5 *Perognathus*, 3 *Neotoma fuscipes*

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2 Eutamias quadrivittatus (shot)
and 11 Thomomys bottae
This evening catch - 4
Thomomys bottae, and 1
Citellus beecheyii

Aug. 15 Todays catch -
8 Peromyscus maniculatus
5 Dipodomys, 3 Perognathus,
1 Neotoma fuscipes, 7 Thomomys
bottae. This noon we broke
camp and retraced our
route back to Colmans (on
Kennedy Mead) and then then
to within a half mile
of the summit of Pine Mill
Canyon. (Boundary of Tulare & Inyo Co's.)
Here we took a small side
road through a gate and
then southward for about ½
a mile to Chimney Meadow.
Chimney Meadow to me
seems incorrectly named
in that it lacks the
features which seemingly
constitute a meadow. There
is no stream or even a
moist place in the
meadow, and there is none of
the fresh grass but
rather ~~there is~~ at present
there is
only a green weed and
a well cropped sedge which
gives the meadow appearance.

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This ill named meadow covers about 40 acres of land which constitutes the valley of the head of a small creek. At the lower end of the meadow where it breaks into a rocky gorge there is a spring which drains westward toward the South Fork of the Gunn River. The soil about here are much the same as in the previous localities with the exception of their lighter color. The vegetation - Veg of meadow has already been mentioned. Bordering the meadow is a thick growth of this unknown composit bush (?) which gives way in the higher and dryer sections to sage. On the dryer slopes especially ~~any~~ where there is broken granit there are pinyon pine forests through which can be found sage brush patches. Oaks and there (well scattered) there are Sabin Pines. On the North facing slope of the small

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mountain just to the south of the meadow are Yellow pines, live Oak [?], and Manzanita. This north facing slope might be considered ~~to be~~ a spot of (lower) Transition life-zone in this area. Along the stream there is a heavy growth of willow.

This evening I set about 100 mouse traps, 13 gopher traps and 8 rat traps.

Aug. 16 Chimney Meadow, Tulare Co. Calif.
My catch this morning included 5 Thomomys bottae, 1 Neotoma fuscipes, 6 Dipodomys, 15 Peromyscus maniculatus. Evening catch - 3 Thomomys bottae, 1 Eutamias.

Aug. 17 Catch - 1 Neotoma fuscipes, 1 Perognathus, 1 Canis (from + still sets made yesterday), 2 Dipodomys, 8 Peromyscus maniculatus, 2 Thomomys bottae. Evening catch - 6 Thomomys bottae.

Aug 18 Catch - 1 Neotoma fuscipes, 3 Thomomys bottae, 1 Reithrodontomys, 1 Perognathus

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20 Peromyscus maniculatus
Aug. 19 Catch - 3 Thomomys bottae,
1 Peromyscus californicus,
2 Dipodomys, and about
10 Peromyscus maniculatus.
This morning we broke camp and returned to Portuvill.

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Received 1935.

Road Map

OF

TULARE COUNTY

CALIFORNIA

Map of tiger during study, + Aug., 1936

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Tulare County—Created April 20, 1852. Commandante Fages, while hunting for deserters in 1773, discovered a great lake surrounded by marshes and filled with rushes, which he named Los Tules (the tules, Scirpus Lacrustus). In 1813, Captain Moraga on his exploring expedition passed through the valley of this lake, and named it "Valle de los Tulares" (valley of the tules), from which this county took its name.

Home of the great Sequoia and General Grant national parks and Mount Whitney, whose summit is the highest point in the United States, Tulare also is noted as one of the wealthiest farming counties in the nation. Approximately 100,000 acres are planted to deciduous fruits and grape vines. Kaweah, Tule and Kern rivers and Deer Creek furnish abundant water for irrigation and have been harnessed for generation of electric power.

The orange is Tulare's outstanding crop with raisins, peaches, olives, prunes, figs, plums, apricots and walnuts in the order named. About 1,193,000 acres are given over to farming, making Tulare rank sixth in the state. It is second in acreage irrigated.

Sequoia Park, or California Big trees, attracts thousands of tourists. It covers 604 square miles and has twelve beautiful groves of redwoods, among which is the Giant Forest of 3200 acres containing 500,000 stately trees, 5000 of which measure more than ten feet in diameter. The General Sherman redwood is the largest living thing on earth, and next is the General Grant, a giant sequoia in Fresno county, the oldest thing on earth. There is as much lumber in this tree as can be obtained from 20 acres of average California pine forest; enough to erect 40 five-room homes. A train of 30 cars would be required to transport the trunk alone.

From the top of Mount Whitney an awe-inspiring panorama of mountain peaks, the Devil's Amphitheater, redwood groves and Death Valley, 300 feet below sea level, is revealed.

Allensworth, noted for its grain, alfalfa, cotton and vegetables; Cutler and Orosi, with their raisins, grapes, oranges and lemons; Dinuba, center of the Alta Irrigation district; Exeter, great agricultural district; Lindsay and Porterville in the orange belt; Springville, gateway to mountain resorts, and Tulare, great valley shipping point, all add to the wealth and fame of Tulare county. Visalia, the charming county seat, founded in 1853 by Nathaniel Vise, bear hunter, is noted for its attractive homes. Population: 77,442. Area: 4856 square miles.

Portervill Evening Recorder
Jan. 2, 1936.

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Condor Post-mortem Lays Deaths to Violent Storm

SANTA BARBARA, Oct. 25.—The mysterious deaths of two of a colony of three American condors in the Peach Tree Flat region of the Santa Barbara National Forest, was cleared today after a post-mortem conducted by Ornithologist Edgmont Z. Rett of the Museum of National History in Mission Canyon.

The loss of two of the small remaining colony of the largest birds that fly over America, is definitely laid at the door of a hailstorm.

The mountain tragedy was discovered by Sam Kosub, associate forester at Sunset Valley camp, when he was sent into the Peach Tree country with several C.C.C. boys to look for lightning fires. They came across the carcass of a horse and near by a dead condor, while a second bird lay some distance away. The third condor, apparently badly injured, flew away. Hail still lay piled in surrounding gullies to a depth of from two to three feet, some of the hailstones as large as walnuts.

H. O. Robe of the United States Forestry Service and Capt R. E. Bidwell of the State Division of Fish and Game, sent a truck for the dead birds, meeting Kosub at Little Pine. Brought here the first bird post-mortem in local history was decided upon.

The backs of both birds were broken. Foresters believe the condors came to feed on the carcass of the horse. When the storm broke they were perched in a tall pine tree, when the avalanche of hail came upon them suddenly and knocked them from their perch.

Clipping From Porterville Evening Recorder. Oct ?, 1936.

From the Daily California Dec. 4, 1936.

Student Makes Discoveries of New Species

Oriental Beetles, Amphibians, Reptiles Uncovered by University Zoologist

New species of Oriental beetles, reptiles and amphibians have been discovered by Linsley Gressitt '37, student in entomology and zoology, who made several trips to Formosa, Hainan island, Japan and China.

He has collected over 250,000 insects, 15,000 plants, 1,500 reptiles and amphibians, besides fish, spiders, mammals and miscellaneous other animals. He is classifying the beetles, and the reptiles and amphibians, which are in his own collection. The beetles number over 100,000 specimens, and among them he is studying particularly the long-horn beetles, of which he has named over one hundred new species. During his travels in the interior of Hainan, he climbed three of the highest mountains there where no white people had travelled before.

SNAKES STUDIED

"A new species of snake belonging to the garter snake group was discovered on Hainan island in the South China sea. It is not poisonous, and lives in the mountains. It is marked somewhat like a poisonous snake, and rattles its tail and spreads its head when disturbed. Another new species of another garter snake genus was caught in southeast China. It lives in mountain streams and probably feeds on frogs. A new species of green lizard living on trees and bushes was discovered in Formosa.

There are few salamanders in the tropics. A new species peculiar for the bright orange color on its underside, was found in a mountain stream in Kwantung province in southeast China. It has smooth skin and a sword-like tail with fringes. Poisonous snakes, including several cobras, pit-vipers, kraits, and sea-snakes, were brought back from the Orient. Some of the pit-vipers are green and live in trees, being hard to notice because of their protective coloration; others are terrestrial and some look very much like rattle-snakes, though they have no rattler.

BEETLES CAUGHT

Most of the beetles, reptiles and amphibians were caught by nets of different kinds. Others were bought from the natives. The reptiles and amphibians are kept in the California Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, while most of the insects other than beetles have been sent to specialists at Harvard university, Cornell university, the British museum and other museums in Germany, Belgium, and Switzerland.

"Snakes are classified according to the number and type of the rows of scales on the head and body, their teeth, and markings. Salamanders are differentiated by the texture of their skin, size of their eyes, length of their snout, legs and toes, and their shape and color," Gressitt said.

Snakes feed mostly on frogs, small mammals, fishes, or other snakes. Chief factors which contribute to the formation of different species are the geographical conditions including climate, habitat, food and the development of the animals, he declared.

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Calif: Yosemite Field School Camp

Wm B. Richardson
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General Account

Jan. 30, 1937

Big-Horns In Sierra Still Number 2000

Porterville Evening Recorder

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 30.—(INS)—Big-horned mountain sheep, wily and fleet rulers of mountain pinacles, have formed herds numbering more than 2,000 in California's high Sierras, statisticians and game observers of the State Department of Natural Resources estimated today.

Protected against hunters by law since 1883, when they were reported becoming extinct, number of the sheep has gradually increased to about 2,000 and held stationary at that point during the last decade, Captain E. H. Ober, who directed the survey for the Fish and Game Division believed.

The big-horns, sure-footed and fleet, roam over the high Sierras between Mt. Whitney and Death Valley, a country almost uninhabited by less hardy animals. They forage for food in crevasses between glaciers and band together for protection against their natural predatory enemy, the Golden Eagle.

Raids on sheep "nests", usually located amid crags inaccessible to men, by pairs of eagles, a few casualties at the hands of illegal hunters and scarcity of food will probably keep the number of sheep around the 2,000 mark, Ober believed, a legal hunting season would quickly reduce them to extinction, he declared.

Recorder Jan 30th 37

Wm. B. Richardson
1937

General Account

Kings Association Frees Pheasants

Porterville Evening Records
Feb. ? 1937

HANFORD, Jan. 26 (VNS)—With a rush of whirring wings 72 Chinese pheasants went into their natural wild state Sunday morning when released from their cages.

The birds given their freedom represent one of the major activities in conservation undertaken by the Kings County Wildlife Conservation Association. Members of the State fish and game commission, here at the invitation of sportsmen in the association, opend the trap doors to send the hardy game birds on their flights in the heart of the big Heinlen ranch west of Lemoore.

The birds came to the county from the Yountville state game farm as chicks six months ago and have been cared for and raised at the association pens at the fair grounds. Of the 80 chicks received only seven were lost and one was crippled.

Far From Tame

It might be thought that six months of domestication would have a tendency to tame the birds to some extent, but such was not the case, for their natural wild state was shown in their hurried flight to freedom when the crates were opened.

The release was made in an ideal spot for wild life in about the center of the Heinlen ranch along Kings river. The birds were strong and will be able to care for themselves along the sheltered river banks and will find a bounteous supply of wild food on the adjoining pasture lands.

Wm. B. Richardson
1937

General Account

Heavy Rains At Doyle's

It has rained up at Camp Doyle this winter, according to E. Terwilliger, who was down from the resort today for the first time in weeks.

February 4, 5 and 6 the precipitation amounted to 15 inches, and another 5 inches fell last week-end. Records such as these go far to explain the flood threats in Tule river.

During the winter 156 inches of snow have fallen and there are now three feet of snow on the ground, Terwilliger said. Since December 28 travel about Doyle's has been possible only on snowshoes. Terwilliger came down to Camp Wishon this morning on snowshoes.

The river reached the highest mark since 1916, during the rains, and washed out the concrete diversion dam of the San Joaquin Light and Power Corp. at the resort.

The roads are ,badly washed though cars can now be driven into Camp Wishon, and repair work on the road above Wishon's is going forward.

From
Porterville
Evening Recorder
Feb ? 1937.

Wm. B. Richardson
1937

General Account

From
Porterville
Evening Recorder
Feb ?, 1937.

WALL OF EARTH, SANDBAGS STOPS RIVER TORRENT

River Sunday Within Foot of High Water Mark Reached in Last Week's Flood

Big Run-Off Pours Down Deer Creek Following Heavy Rain Late Saturday Night

The excess water that came down Tule river Sunday, following the heavy rains of the night before, beat in vain at the new dam that blocked the way down the channel washed from the river to Porter slough the week before. The slough carried only a small head of water Sunday morning, while the river, fed by the heavy rains of the previous night, reached to within a foot of the mark made on the night of February 6, last.

Along the wall of sandbags that had been placed across the break between river and slough last week, river rose to a height of three feet. If this new channel had not been damned up, a flood rivalling the previous torrent would have poured into the slough and swept through Porterville.

Deer Creek High

Heavy rains Saturday night in the Deer Creek watershed brought that stream up to as high a mark as it reached last week, a foaming torrent pouring under the highway bridge south of Porterville all day Sunday. The creek is still carrying an unusually heavy head of water, as is Tule river.

Rains Pass Foot Mark

Total precipitation in the storm that started Saturday afternoon reached .91 of an inch by this morning, and the rainfall total for the season to date is now 12.04 inches, one of the heaviest winter precipitations in the history of the district, to the middle of February.

was lifted from its foundation and moved a short distance where it became anchored against some trees. While there is quite a bit of damage there resulting from the two floods, none of it will cost very much money to repair.

Olive Flooded Again

A portion of the Olive street ex-

lessen their severity.

Likewise, according to Bonine, co[illegible] struction of overflow basins will k[illegible] only a temporary measure becaus[illegible] silt in the streams eventually woul[illegible] fill up the basins and necessitate co[illegible] struction of new ones.

But overflow basins, he continue[illegible] can be used to advantage along th[illegible] lower Mississippi in filling up swamp[illegible] the place where the cement broke away.

Wm. B. Richardson
1937

General Account

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More Damage at Park

More damage at Bartlett park resulted from the high water or small flood of Sunday morning. Quite a bit of the park was inundated once more, and there was a strong current. It did not last long, however.

One of the dressing rooms from the apartment houses at Bartlett park was lifted from its foundation and moved a short distance where it became anchored against some trees. While there is quite a bit of damage there resulting from the two floods, none of it will cost very much money to repair.

Olive Flooded Again

A portion of the Olive street extension highway was flooded again Sunday with a continuous stream running over it all day. Danger signs were put up but autoists were able to continue by observing the landmarks. A piece of the cement highway was washed away, making the damage a little more severe than resulted from the flood of February 6th. A small waterfall formed at the place where the cement broke away.

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Wm B. Richardson
1937

General Account

Squirrel Drive Will Be Opened

Ground squirrels are to be exterminated in a cleanup move in the Dry Creek farming section near Roseville. Present plans are to have each farmer rid his premises through poison, the work to begin when the weather becomes warm and the squirrels come out of hibernation. The heavy increase in the squirrel population in the last few years is responsible for much damage and loss to the ranchers.

Fewer Mountain Lions Trapped

The smallest number of mountain lions in several years, 177, were killed by trappers last year, according to the annual report of the State Bureau of Game Conservation. An average of $400 apiece was earned by trappers last year. Approximately 10,000 coyotes were among the bag taken by the several thousand licensed trappers in California.

Clipping from Portervill Evening Recorder. February, 1937.

Skunks of Bear Family

Skunks are members of the bear family. Except for their smell, they have practically no other defense against natural enemies. They make a stand only in the last extremity. Skunk farms exist in this country and England. Unscrupulous dealers sometimes sell the pelts as sable or black fox. The skunk destroys more harmful insects than all other mammals together.

Traps Thirty Coyotes

J. G. McKerlie, State coyote trapper, reports taking thirty coyotes in thirty-five days. He and several other trappers of the State Fish and Game Commission and Federal Bureau of Biological Control have been trapping in Tulare County for several months. They have caught and killed several hundred coyotes and a large number of bobcats.

Wm B Richardson
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General Account

COUNCIL TO TAKE FUND ALLOCATION TO COMMISSION; CALLS FOR CHANGE IN PROTECTION OF LIONS BY PARKS

Associated Chambers in March Session at Strathmore Last Night Protest Small Highway Fund to County for Coming Biennium

So many matters concerning Tulare county came before the meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Tulare County Council at Strathmore last night that for a time the council considered an interim meeting in this city, sometime late in March. A suitable date could not be decided upon however, and the Strathmore session was prolonged while a committee drew up a resolution protesting the amount of road money allocated to Tulare county by the state highway commission, and was instructed to draw up two other resolutions; one denouncing the protection of mountain lions and coyotes within national parks, and the other expressing the sympathy of the Council for the family of the late Congressman H. E. Stubbs, who represented this district for four years, until his death Sunday.

Resolutions on an alleged unfair discrimination against the county in relief appropriations and asking the permament establishment here of the predatory animal control campaign which has been so effective in the foot hill district, will be brought up at the next meeting of the council, which will be held in Porterville on the third Monday in March. This is to be the regular meeting time hereafter, instead of the first Monday in the month.

Road Funds

More time was spent by the Council on the road fund allocation than on any other of the several matters brought before it. The facts were brought out at a meeting of the Orange Belt Scenic Highway Association meeting; that Tulare is last of the 13 southern counties with which it is associated for highway fund distribution, in the secondary funds allotted, and is tenth in the amount allotted for primary funds; while its contribution to the state highway funds through gas tax payments is at least as great as the average county of the state and its road mileage is one of the greatest.

Ford A. Chatters of Lindsay pointed out that the county has been going to Fresno, where the division office of the highway commission is located, to make its protests against the small amount allocated, while the allocation is made in Los Angeles, on the recommendation, in this instance, of the southern division of the state chamber of commerce. The county is in the southern counties highway division and in the northern counties state chamber division, and the result is that it is almost entirely ignored in the recommendations, which seem to carry considerable weight with the highway commission.

A. L. Evans, president of the Council, named C. B. Allumbaugh of Porterville, John Bandy of Strathmore, and Ford Chatters to draw up the resolution protesting the road fund distribution, and it will be forwarded to the highway commission.

Visit of Judges

A committee, composed of the presidents of the 13 chambers of commerce associated in the Council, will, with another committee representing the county bar, draw up the final program for the three-day visit here of the seven justices of the state supreme court: May 29, 30, 31, President Evans announced. Evans returned yesterday from Los Angeles, where he saw the justices and was assured that the full membership of the bench would join in the Tulare county trip, arranged as a sort of celebration of the compromise, often recommended by the supreme court, of the long-drawn-out Lindsay-

(Continued on Page Six)

Clipping from the Porterville Evening Record, March ?, 1937

Wm. B. Richardson
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General Account

Council To Take Allocation To Commission; Call For Change In Protection of Lions By Parks

(Continued from Page One)

Strathmore vs. Tulare Irrigation District water suit.

The justices and their wives will reach Lindsay the afternoon of Saturday, May 29, have dinner there and afterward be guests at a public open-air reception at the Lindsay civic center. On Sunday the party will make the trip to Sequoia Park, where a picnic will be enjoyed. Monday the justices will have lunch with the county bar association and then return to Los Angeles.

Lions and Coyotes

Declaration of J. G. Hage, president of the Springville chamber of commerce that the campaign waged by trappers of the state fish and game commission and of the federal bureau of biological control had been highly successful, and that trappers might be stationed permanently in this district if civic organizations demanded, brought on a discussion of the policy of the government in maintaining the national parks as animal sanctuaries, where mountain lions and coyotes are protected and from which they sally to raid deer and domestic animals outside the park bounds. State and federal trappers are then paid to destroy the coyotes and lions. Homer Wood offered a resolution condemning this inconsistent procedure, and the resolutions committee was instructed to draw it up and forward it to the federal national park bureau. E. G. Dudley of Exeter commented on the "balance of nature" argument advanced by those favoring protection of all wild life within the parks, declaring that the balance was upset long ago.

Pleasant Skit

President Evans opened the meeting by calling on the presidents and secretaries of chambers of commerce present to say a few words, Donald Jones and Lester Skidmore responding for Porterville. D. R. Lightner, principal of Strathmore Union High School, then introduced two of his students, Paul Anderson and Billy Palmer, who put on a most entertaining parody of "The March of Time." Their "broadcasting" of a motor race between Constable W. D. Turney and a pair of fleeing bandits was especially good. Lightner also mentioned that Strathmore high school, winner of the basketball championship in the Sierra League, would play Livingston high school next Friday, at Strathmore, for the valley title.

A splendid steak dinner was served by the ladies of the Strathmore Presbyterian church. Representing Porterville at the meeting were Donald Jones, G. F. Slack, Jos. . Elliott, W. B. Roby, C. B. Allumbaugh, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Skidmore, Dr. Edgar Danner and Homer W. Wood.

Continued from page 61.

Wm B. Richardson
1937

General Account

Soil Conservation To Include Clean-up of Ground Squirrels

WASHINGTON, March 5,—(U.P.)—Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, opened a new kind of battle today against the ubiquitous gopher and all his cousins, his uncles and aunts, which even now are beginning to thumb their purplish noses at federal authority.

Instead of giving cash bounties for their scalps, Wallace announced that he would pay western farmers under his soil conservation program 15 cents, cash, for every acre of land from which they cleared 90 percent of the pocket gophers residing there.

He offered six cents an acre for 90 percent of the ground squirrels and seven and a half cents for the same percentage of prairie dogs and it looked like the bookkeeping might get pretty complicated before the war progressed much further.

One of the troubles seems to be that a gopher doesn't seem to give a gosh darn about whose farm he honey combs with his intricate system of subways. A gopher will travel underground from one acre to another, it develops, without consideration whatever for the agriculture department.

These beasts, which have red eyes, short ears, big claws and pouches in their cheeks, are beginning to wake up from their winter's sleep—hungry and full of pep. The same goes for their relatives, the ground squirrels and the prairie dogs.

They all like to bore tunnels under farms, coming up at intervals to eat whatever is at hand and then going back underground to dig more holes. There are billions of 'em and they're liable to do millions of dollars damage unless they're killed.

The agriculture department had some little difficulty figuring how much to pay for the slaughter. The bureau of biological survey finally set the figure at 15 cents an acre for gophers because they're the thickest —and smartest. A gopher is such an efficient engineer that he can escape, through a tunnel of his own digging, all but the most persistent pursuers.

They aren't so many ground squirrels or prairie dogs per acre and they're not such good diggers; hence the bounty on them is smaller.

The bioligical expert also established that 90 percent minnimum, on the theory that if a farmer kills that many of his subterranean enemies, the remaining ten percent won't do much harm. The difficulty here has to do with deciding when 90 percent of the beasts on any particular acre are dead. If only eight percent, say, are killed, there'll be no fifteen cents forthcoming from the federal government. Ninety percent, or nothing, the agricultural department said.

Clipping from the Porterville Evening Recorder Reid March 4, 1937.

Wm. B. Richardson
1936?

General Account

PARTIES SNOWBOUND

One party, including Miss Annie Alexander and Miss Louise Kellogg, Piedmont socialites, each 70 years of age, is held snowbound at Big Pine, Inyo county. The women are with a party of sixteen University of California zoologists.

Squirrel War Starts

SAN LUIS OBISPO, March 9. (AP)—An $18,000 poison drive against squirrels in San Luis Obispo county starts this week to prevent what the County Agricultural Commissioner estimated would be a $500,000 loss if the pests were uncontrolled.

Clipping from Portervill Evening Recorder Received. March 4, 1939.

Wm. B. Richardson
1937

General Account

WILD RABBIT FEVER WARNING ISSUED BY KERN AUTHORITIES

BAKERSFIELD, March 25. (Exclusive)—Danger of infection with tularemia from wild rabbits was cited in a warning issued today by Dr. M. A. Gifford, assistant health office of Kern county, who said that two such cases have been recorded in the last three months here.

Both cases arose from the same rabbit, she said, the hunter having pricked his finger while handling it and his sister contracting the fever while preparing it for the table.

Clipping from the Los Angeles Times
Rcvd April 5, 1937.

Wm B. Richardson
1937

General Account

300 COYOTES, BOBCATS TAKEN IN TRAPPER CAMPAIGN IN FOOTHILLS

SPRINGVILLE, Apr. 22.—Gordon True, chief biologist of the San Francisco office of the Fish and Game Commission, and speaker at the banquet of the Porterville Fish and Game Protection Association Monday evening, was in the Milo district inspecting the work being done in the coyote trapping project under the supervision of O. R. Shaw.

During the past thirteen months that Shaw has been in this district he has reported the destruction of slightly more than three hundred coyotes and wild cats. This has been of untold benefit to the stock men, especially those raising hogs, and to the poultry raisers.

Before this eradication project was begun, poultry, hogs, sheep, calves and occasionally even a cow, were destroyed, the losses amounting to hundreds of dollars a year in this district alone.

Shaw, who has charge of this work from Tehachapi to Lake Tahoe, has just returned from Yosemite Valley, where he has placed two trappers. He now has men at intervals along the mountain regions now accessible and will place more as they are available. As the season advances these men will be placed in the higher mountains as a measure to prevent the destruction of the deer and other game in the mountain regions.

Clipping from Porterville Evening Recorder, April 20 1937 ?

Wm. B. Richardson
1937

General Account

Days When Tulare Lake Spread Over 500 Sections Recalled By Member of Pioneer Family

By ARCHIE F. LANEY
In The Terra Bella News

A generation or so ago school children in looking over their maps saw a large block had been sliced off western Tulare to form a new county. The wonder was then, just how one county could keep all land and give to the other mostly all water. It happened just about that way. The new county was pretty well filled with the huge lake. No one knew then that beneath the five hundred or so square miles of water lay a body of land that some day would develop into grain growing country second to none in the world.

Out east of the lake a few miles, and probably the same distance west and north of the town of Tipton, we find waters from the Kaweah joining forces with that of the Tule river, making one stream from this point on to the lake. For many miles this was a swampy country covered in places with gigantic oaks and willow trees. Occasionally back waters from the lake up in these swamps formed something of a bayou.

Herds of Elk

At one time herds of elk made their homes in these sections, hence we have the name Elk Bayou. All to the south was an open country or great plains and it was along this borderlond so to speak that the writer together with other little boys of the day used to meet and plan their hunting and fishing excursions. Soon the east frontage of the lake had been pretty well looked over by this set of boys. A sprinkling of homesteaders comprised the population on the plains near the lake, and as can be imagined it was a lonesome looking country,—frontier enough to satisfy most anyone's liking for that sort of thing.

Fringe of Trees

In our earliest recollections, the water of the lake stood at not far from the now Kings county line. An interesting fact is also that for miles above that yet the ground was covered thick with mussel shells, and wire grass, a sort of swamp grass, grew everywhere. So we presume the lake to have been much larger at some earlier time. A dense growth of tall trees always fringed the lake and was in places a half mile or more in width. A person venturing too far into these thickets of tules had to be a good navigator to find his way out. Hunters cut lanes through to open water to their duck blinds and boats. The shore line shifted and changed continually according to weather and season. A strong wind would bring the water out a surprising long ways. Some times the tules were in water a foot or so deep and at other times were high and dry. In the fall of the year occasionally fires swept through the dry tules and the burning of a few thousand acres on a dark night was a sight to behold.

Wild Hogs

Parties came to the lake to hunt wild hogs, tame ones gone wild perhaps, but considered a perfectly legitimate business. The hogs were vicious animals and no one hunter took chances alone. We can't say just how good the meat was, but a piece of fat wild shoat to flavor the beans always sounded good.

Geese Flocks

In fall and winter geese in unbelievable numbers made their home in the lake. They flew out in the early foggy mornings with much honking and close to the ground to their feeding places along the foothills or on the plains. On their return during the day, when the fog had cleared, they were in perfect formation and a mile high. The noise these big birds made when they came down out of the air and into the pleasure to meet other folks on the road that they might stop awhile and talk over the happenings of the week or so before. No nervous breakdowns those days, at least none that could be attributed to hurry or worry.

Fog From Lake

In winter thick banks of fog rolling inland off the lake was a nightly occurrence. To be lost on the plains after night in the dense fog was no funny thing, as many a sheep herder might vouch for. With no fences and few roads, all foot travelers were careful to come in before nightfall. Horses seemed to keep their sense of direction better than man. Drivers, although not at all certain about going anywhere else in the fog, could always depend on old Dobbin to take them the short way home and never miss.

Summer breezes from off the lake were always cool, but on occasional still days with the always high degree of humidity, it was at times intensely hot.

Mosquitos

There was one source of annoyance to those good folks, one thing to spoil the serenity of the long summer evenings—mosquitos, boy, oh boy! Breezes brought clouds of them inland from out of the tules along the edges of the lake. They were a hungry lot and the minute they landed the fight was on. Bonfires and smudge pots threw out smoke screens that served as a partial check on these pesky little peace disturbers, but always it was the same uneven fight, and one by one members of the family would give it up and be forced to get under cover. Sleeping quarters all outside were protected with netting or cloth supported with sticks to form a sort of tent. These tents were supposed to keep most of the mosquitos out, or at least so they couldn't get in. Far into the night the slapping would continue with occasional exclamations, until finally all was quiet and then it didn't matter.

If and when the good old lake fills to the level of the eighties and nineties whatever else it might bring, let us hope that will be minus the mosquitos.

Out east of the lake a few miles, and probably the same distance west and north of the town of Tipton, we find waters from the Kaweah joining forces with that of the Tule river, making one stream from this point on to the lake. For many miles this was a swampy country covered in places with gigantic oaks and willow trees. Occasionally back waters from the lake up in these swamps formed something of a bayou.

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Pioneers

Fully as interesting no doubt as the wilds of the lake were the hardy old stock of people that lived in those regions. All were of one class, true pioneers in spirit. Inconveniences didn't mean much to folks equipped with such fortitude and resourcefulness. Had they had these qualifications they wouldn't have been there in the first place. At their homes their hospitality was genuine. Many may still remember the familiar old phrases of "take out and put up," meaning take the harness off the horses and stay all night.

Along the rough and dusty roads the miles per hour was figured at six (instead of the now sixty) and to old and young it was a considered a ing anywhere else in the fog, could always depend on old Dobbin to take them the short way home and never miss.

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Wm B. Richardson
1937

General Account

Indians 'Skingame' Nets Braves Cash

HELENA, Mont., Apr. 22.—(U.P.)—The Montana board of examiners has a problem concerning bounty claims totaling $6,000 presented by a group of Hill and Liberty county residents, the alleged victims of a "skin game" in which gopher hides allegedly were substituted for coyote pup pelts.

The troublesome problem originated last year when it was discovered that Indians in Northern Montana had been trapping gophers, treating the hides in the mysterious depths of their wigwams, and then presenting them to sheriffs for bounty claims on coyote pups.

Apparently too eager to await their bounty checks from the state livestock commission, the Indians began assigning the claims to persons with ready cash, taking a deduction on the face value of the claims.

Officials Become Suspicious

In 1935, when the red men turned in an all-time high total of 1,700 coyote pup skins, the livestock commission began to believe that all the Indians in the two counties had turned coyote hunters. They doubted, however, that 1,700 coyote pups were born in the two counties during April, May and June, the period in which the bounties on the pups are paid.

Doubt vanished and genuine suspicion took root when early in 1936, Indians collected 4,000 "coyote pup hides" in the district. By that time, news of the new industry had spread to other tribesmen.

An inspector for the commission began an investigation. He found 216 gopher skins in the Hill County jail, where several pokerfaced braves awaited their bounty claims.

Court Action Started

The commission stopped bounty payments and several Indians were bound over to the district court.

During the trial, it developed that while the braves hunted gophers, as their ancestors had pursued buffaloes, the squaws remained at home, skinning the rodents and immersing the hides in a mixture of charcoal and used motor oil.

Several of the "skin game" participants received prison sentences.

Clipping from Portland Evening Telegram April 20, 1937 (?)

Wm. B. Richardson
1937

General Account

June 24 Yosemite Valley Mariposa Co. California

Arrived at the field school camp yesterday evening about 6:30, Don Tappe and I having left Portville about 2:00. My first impression of the other members of the camp is that they are a very congenial group. They are able and willing to get along among themselves and apparently have a good time with their group activity as well as with their individual contacts. The following are the members of the school —

Don Babenroth	Columbia
J. Baysinger	Illinois
Sed Boyle	Provo, Utah
Bill Bush	Pleasanton, Calif.
Alec Calhoun	San Diego, Calif.
Edith Cohoe	Detroit Michigan
Frances Cramer	U.S.C.
Jim Heath	Stanford
Earl Herald	U.C.L.A.
Bob Godwin	U.C.
Ward Holaday	Indianapolis
Lois Jotter	U. of Michigan
Howard Mullins	Corona, Calif.
Jane Nold	U.C.
Larry Reinicke	U.C.
Bill Richardson	U.C.
Max Smith	Illinois
Wally Taber	U.C.
Bob Wasti	Chico State
Beth White	Illinois

Wm B. Richardson
1941

1

General Account

W.B. Richardson
1933-1941

Journal

1941

Mexico: Baja islands

Wm B. Richardson
1941

General Account

Feb. 21 Aboard the Velero III

About a week ago I received a letter from Bud Ashcraft (See letter file) inviting me to accompany Captain Allen Hancock ~~out~~ on a cruise off the west coast of Mexico. I accepted and so here I am lying in my bunk trying to relate what has happened. On the morning of the 19th I left Portuville and was at U.S.C. by 11:00. There I met Bud and together we went to Los Angeles Harbor and there after the required red tape we received my contract display book and accompanying seamen papers. The following day we collected odds and ends of equipment together and went down to the boat. Slept on board that (last night), night and this morning we weighed anchor at 8:15 and pulled out of the harbor toward San Clemente.

Without a doubt the Velero III is one of the best and most completely equipped ships for scientific work which I have seen. There is comfortable room for 12 passengers and a crew of 17. The rooms though not fancy are as comfortable as most 1st class stat rooms and with a shower, toilet, 2 wash basins, large clothes chest, chest of drawers, and other conveniences.

1941
Wm. B. Richardson

General Account

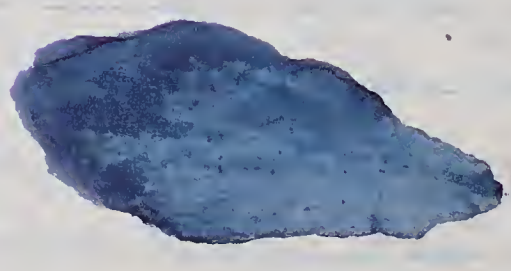
Aboard the Velero III

On board there is a fine work room for sorting and caring for marine invertebrates, Under cover on the after part of the deck there is a room with the botanist and vertebrate zoologist work. There is also a fine dark room, and room fitted with equipment to analize the water. In short we have everything necessary for marine biological exploration.

The personnel is made up of Captain Hancock and his wife, Dr. Fraser a retired zoologist, John Scott crab specialist. Granville P. Ashcroft "barnacologist", Fred Fritzenduinis (Sp?) invert. zool., "Woodie" " " "Wade" Medical Doctor, Dr. Clements Geologist, Photographer

At San Clemente Isl. we picked up a group of 9 people who have for the passed week been ~~acting~~ collecting plants and animal for the Los Angeles Museum. In the party was Willet and von Bloeker.

We brought the party back ~~to~~ to Catalina Island and after discharging their cargo we again headed



1941
Wm. B. Richardson

General Account

Aboard the Velero III

outward.

The evening run was a short one to a protected spot off Catalina where we have anchored for the night.

Today for the first time I saw the group dredging. Two scoops were taken off San Clement. The process is to lower a series of bags one within the other the first one being ~~inner~~ for most samples the other are used to impound larger marine life. These seines (3) of bags have an outer protection of a coarse mesh link mesh which looks like the chain mail of the knights of old. The bags of this chain mail are of heavy steel and it is this steel which does the plowing in the depths. The material when it is brought up is sorted [illegible] and bottled.

Feb. 22 [illegible] anchor this morning about 5:00 and headed for San Diego. Arrived outside the harbor this afternoon and then dredged bringing up 3 hauls. The small boat was put overboard to and stern trawling was done for several hours.

1941
Wm. B. Richardson

General Account

Aboard the Velero III

The catch was good and nothing to say interesting to me, or to who this type of work is new (Something is wrong with sentence but I hope you get the idea.

This evening we are anchored off San Diego. Wish that I might get ashore and see my sister. That a chance.

Feb. 23 Weighed anchor about 5:30 this morning and by 10:30 had reached Ensenitas. After a long wait (1 hr.) the Mexican officials came aboard gave us the necessary clearance papers. After lunch several of us went ashore in the rain. We followed Mr. Hancock in and out of the curio stores along the length of main street. It is a quiet touristy looking little settlement with little of real interest. It has however a very attractive setting with a wide bay and high mountains in the background. After several dredging around the harbor we turned the nose of the boat southward toward Cedros Island.

Feb. 24 Continued our way toward Cedros. I stood watch this morning from 4 to 6. We have kept

Wm. B. Richardson
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General Account

Aboard the Velero III

on our cruise but instead of arriving at Cedros as I had expected we might ~~x~~ we went to the San Benitos Islands west of Cedros Island. In the lee of the islands we anchored and a group of us went ashore on East San Benito Il. It was a rather low but rugged island with a low vegetation of shrubs and herbacious plants and numerous rocky outcrops. On the beach were sea lions and the elephant seal. The seal colonies were large ~~and~~ despite the fact that Dr. Rowe's Dog food company had been there some time ago collecting meat. There were numerous old carcasses lying on the shore as evidence of the slaughter. The young of the seals were well developed with the ~~young~~ adult pelt and shifting for themselves. The sea elephant are large sluggish creatures of very jelly like dog food min. They made little or no effort to get away from us but preferred to remain quiet on the beach running themselves. Their (3) large carcasses showed many scars of their vicious battles and many still had green

Wm. B. Richardson
1941

General Account

Aboard the Velero III

wounds. The battle scars were rather restricted to the Bs. I should say battle scars including gouged out eyes. The young of the sea elephant had the gray coat of the juvenile, short teeth which ~~were~~ barely protruded through the gum (except the canine), blunt face, and a definite desire to remain out of the water. They were cute little rascals with a bad disposition. On the island Bud and I shot 21 birds which included 1 Osprey, 6 vireos, and 14 song sparrows. The song sparrows were very common and at this season were breeding the testes of the Bs were all enlarged about the size ○ and we found one nest with 4 eggs and I saw one bird carrying food in its mouth.

This evening we are still at anchor off the San Benitos Islands.

Feb 25 This morning and early afternoon Bud and I took care of the birds shot yesterday.

This evening we went ashore at the anchorage and

Wm. B. Richardson
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General Account

Aboard the Velero III
of Cedros Island (Scott Bay). Here
we set approximately 50 rat and
mouse traps in the rocky
sparsely vegetated slopes above
the shore. Saw only one
deer on the island and were
unable to shoot it. No signs
of seals or sea lions or sea elephants
along the coast despite the
fact that the region
appears ideal. There is a
camp of some 7 mexicans
ashore who are lobster trapping.
They informed us that they
catch about 100 lbs a day
and that they are taken to
San Diego by a boat which
calls there every 10 days. He
offered to sell us lobsters at
7.50 U.S. per 100 lbs. Cheap enough.
We bought some and tomorrow
we have lobster for lunch.

Tonight we are anchored
in Scott Bay at the south end
of Cedros

Feb 26 Today worked (dredged) south
of Cedros and toward Natividad
Island. Big hauls and lots of
work. This evening anchor was
lowered at the north east
end of Cedros Island. Bud and
I went ashore and sat at the

General Account

~~Aboard the Wilers III.~~
moose traps by flash light.

Feb 27 Went ashore early this morning only to find that our traps were untouched (now over spring). We took up the traps and put them aboard and then ~~that~~ and I turned our attention inland and deer hunting. We spent from 6:00 to 4:00 and saw ~~no~~ "nary a thing". We saw signs of deer particularly along the lower canyon where they had apparently come down to drink. High along the timbered ridge we saw no fresh signs. We also saw numerous fox scat and several rabbit dungying localities. The track of what appeared to be that of a small school was found along the stream side. Down on the plain near the light house were several feeding places of small mammals. As for the flowers all I can say is that everything seems to be in bloom. It is really a beautiful island at this season. The vegetation is rather sparse that is there is no heavy brush. No signs of cow grazing. The pines which are to be found in scattered patches near the

Wm. B. Richardson
1941

General Account

Aboard the Yplero III

summit of the west slope are a two needled small cone variety. (Botanical specimen saved.) At the head of the canyon which begins near the light house is a large mine. It is now abandoned now 20 to 40 years but at one time it was a big enterprise. Most of the hill slope is honeycombed with shafts & drifts. Water which is seen to be found in most of the canyons is found testing of sulphur and lime. It was a long hike for a sailor but it was good fun and we did certainly see the country. I am tired but nevertheless I have to stand watch on the bridge from 12 to 2:00 good night.

Incidentally we weighed anchor about 4:30 and are now headed for San Diego.

March 1 Today, that is this morning and early afternoon was spent steaming toward San Diego. We arrived there about 2:00. After a long weight for customs officials we ~~met~~ went ashore. I headed for a phone booth. Talked with Marjorie to find out that all was well. July at Modern Co. has fallen through. Elizabeth and Quintin ~~met~~ came down

General Account

Aboard the Yilero III

to the boat. Dad and I showed them about and then they took us to Bermudenies for dinner. Elizabeth looks well and as proud as ever of Dicky. She is expecting another child in the not too near future. It was nice to see them again.

March 2 Left port at 8:30 this morning and are now heading for San Pedro Harbor which will finish our very very pleasant trip. I have enjoyed it. My only wish might be that Mary might have been able to accompany me.

Volume

ARRANGEMENT OF SPECIMENS

1. Kinds (See Miller).
2. Locality; N to S, then W to E.
3. Date.
4. Collector (Alphabetically)
5. Serial number of collector.

Volume

PAPER.

Quality of paper: White "California" Bond, (Blake, Moffitt and Towne), as per samples.
Note: This paper was selected for its rag content and after careful tests; please do not substitute.

Size of Sheet: 6-3/8 inches wide, by 8-3/4 inches high.

Ruling and Spacing: Spacing between faint blue horizontal lines, and between left margine and red vertical line to be exactly like samples.

Punching: Diameter of holes to be 3/8 inches; left margines of all holes set in 3/16 inch from left margin of sheets. A binder in which paper is used accompanies this requisition. Please center the holes so as to allow equal play over posts.

Charles Poulter
2051 Center Street, Berkeley.

Phone Berk. 7842.

Price--3.30 per thousand.

2 m - 11.20
5 m - 25.60

SHELL VIALS.

"Diamond-O" Capsule vials, of flint glass, Size #1 (1 in. x 2 in.), with C/W slip-on metal caps. (Mnf'd by Owens-Illinoise Glass Co., Toledo, Ohio); carried in stock by Owens-Illinoise Pacific Glass Co., 15 th and Folsom Street, San Francisco. 3 grose to the case. Cost about 3.50 per gross.

Shell vials of flint glass, in two sizes:
Outside dimensions, 55 mm. in height; diameter, 33 mm.; glass approximately 1 mm. 7.50 - 14c
Outside dimensions, 45 mm. in height; diameter, 22 mm.; glass approximately 1 mm. 3c - 4c
Ordered through Braun-Knecht-Heimann Co., 576 Mission St., San Francisco.

Corks for shell vials:
#15 short taper corks, xx grade (cheap), of following dimensions; height, 26 mm.; top diamerer, 34mm.; bottom diameter, 30 mm. $3.00 per thousand.
#8 short taper corks, xx grade; height 20 mm.; top diameter, 22 mm.; bottom diameter 18 mm. $14.00- 1.50 per thousand.
Ordered through Braun-Knecht-Heimann Co., 576 Mission St., San Francisco.

Kimble Capsule Vials with slip-on nickel caps
Size #1
Kimble Glass Company
Vineland, New Jersey.

COTTON.

"California Special" cotton (for bodies of specimens). Comes in 2½ lb. batts, four bats toa carton.
Carried by J. F. Hink and Son, Berkeley Calif. Price $4.00 per carton.

"American" cotton (for tails of specimens). Comes in 1-lb. bats.
Carried by J. F. Hink and Son, Shattuck Avenue and Kittredge, Berkeley.
$ .35 to .50 per batt.

Body Cotton W.B.R. Aug 20, 1930

Imperi
Pronounced "IM-PEER-I"

California Special Batts

ARE GUARANTEED Pure and Clean, and Sanitary; to be made of nothing but pure white Cotton-Down, thoroughly sterilized.
CALIFORNIA SPECIAL batts are carded on the latest improved patented machinery, by a process which precludes the possibility of any lumps or thin places in the batt, and makes a downy sheet of uniform thickness. These batts are so made that they can be easily rolled out, without breaking, into a sheet of fluffy whiteness. The name, "*California Special*" stands for purity and quality.
—*insist on getting them.*

Manufactured by
CALIFORNIA COTTON MILLS CO.
Oakland, California, U. S. A.
Makers of Imperi Comforters, Towels and Batts

FORM NO. 27 5M 11-32

TRAPS.

Government size "Out-o sight" mousetraps, 2-5/8 in. wide by 5-1/4 in. long. Made to order by Animal Trap Co. of America, Lititz, Pennsylvania. $14.40 per gross, carriage extra.

McAbee Gopeher traps (standard and small size), Ordered through Baker-Hamilton Pacific Company, 700- 7 th Street, San Francisco. $2.00 per dozen.

TAGS.

For permanent labeling of MVT specimens of skulls, as per following specifications and like sample submitted herewith.

Size; Circular, 11/16 inch in diameter.

Stock: Dennisons shandard waterproof fiber stock.

Hole punch: 1/16 inch in diameter, placed 1/8 inch from edge of tag.

String: Dennison's No. 5 twine -- if as resistant to boiling water, grease, and amonia, as is Barbour's hemp carpet thread.
Thread to be strung through double and knotted 20 millimeters from edge of tag, Tatal length of double thread, to be 5-3/4 inches, measuring from edge of tag.

Dennison Manufacturing Co.
Framingham, Mass.

Price
$4.35 per 1000

Volume

*Mus. No.*_____ *Orig. No.*_____

SKELETON ONLY

*Mus. No.*_____ *Orig. No.*_____
*Skull only.*_____

University of California
Museum of Vertebrate Zoology

*Mus. No.*_____ *Orig. No.*_____

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
MUSEUM OF VERTEBRATE ZOOLOGY

*Mus. No.*_____ *Orig. No.*_____

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
MUSEUM OF VERTEBRATE ZOOLOGY

*Mus. No.*_____ *Orig. No.*_____

SKELETON ONLY

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
MUSEUM OF VERTEBRATE ZOOLOGY

*Mus. No.*_____ *Orig. No.*_____

SKULL ONLY

*Mus. No.*_____ *Orig. No.*_____

Volume

HOW TO PRESERVE REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Place live specimens in can with tight-fitting top and introduce small rag or cotton soaked in chloroform or ether. Do not open can until about ten minutes after animals have become quiet.

Allow all specimens to relax for one hour in open air before putting them in fluid.

Tag each specimen separately, writing on tag the locality (county and nearest town), date, and collector's name.

Examine specimens daily for three or four days after being put in solution and if any are soft or discolored (particularly about the stomach) or have skin slipping, put them in fresh solution and re-inject.

Always use about three times as much solution as necessary to cover specimens.

REPTILES

Preservative.—Alcohol 70 to 80%: mix four parts of strong (95%) grain or denatured alcohol with one part water. Formalin 10% (Formaldehyde 4%): mix one part commercial solution with nine parts water.

Lizards.—Tie tag on hind leg above heel or knee. Make slit ½ inch long with scissors on right side of belly and inject preserving fluid into body cavity (with alcohol use 95% strength for this). Also inject fluid into mouth. Lay specimen out straight or smoothly curved in bottle or can.

Snakes.—Thread one string of tag on a needle and sew into skin at side of neck; then tie. Make cuts ½ inch long every 4 inches on belly and inject with fluid as for lizards;

M.V.Z. Preservitive.

Arsnick	75%	By ~~weight~~ volume
Talck	15%	
Salt Peater	10%	

Preservitive used by J. S. Dixon.

Alum	14	By weight.
Salt Peater	1	
Talk	1	

Paper for Tags

Bryon Weston Ledger Paper

19 X 24

Substance 36.

Outline for life history.

Local vernacular names.

Most striking features.

Local associations, floral, kind of ground.

Mannerisims, gait, posture,of body and tail.

Instances of behavior such as ordinairly seen.

Reflexes , timidity.

Voice.

Tracks, workings, feces, scratching.

Burrows and nests.

Hibernation, time and where.

Use of glands.

Breeding season, duration.

Numbers of young, per liter or embryos.

Number of litters per year.

Dates of bitrh average~~s~~ and extreme.

Relations to other animals.

Enemies and other natural checks.

Relation to plant life.

Storage of food.

Feeding and forage habits.

R lative numbers.

Estimates of population per unit of area.

Uniformity of distribution.

Any changes in history.

*From the not s of Dr. Linsdale.

SUGGESTIONS AS TO COLLECTING

Use one serial set of field numbers for all specimens (including "pick-ups", nests and eggs, and wet preservations), continuing number from last trip. Number notebook pages consecutively from where left off previously.

Always enter altitude of locality for each specimen, both on tags and in notebooks; always give county as well as exact place; for example: " 3 mi. NE Lone Pine, 3700 ft., Inyo Co., Calif.". Note proper abbreviation for California. Attend minutely to proper punctuation.

Record data on all tags in following order (in 3 or 4 lines, as necessary): Sex, your field number, your name; locality; number and size of embryos; measurements, weight, date.

All miscellaneous material should bear labels stating to what species it pertains, with notebook page references. Nests should be "threaded" and have labels attached to them (not only to container). Folders for plants should each be inscribed with full data, as per usual botanical practice. Eggs should have labels placed within containers in which packed. Miscellaneous material should be packed with as great care as skins or skulls. Cheek pouch contents, feces, etc., should be placed in small envelopes or boxes, with labels inserted, and such containers packed in a stout box to prevent crushing.

In collecting specimens, keep improving technique; turn out smooth, symmetrical, firm skins of birds and mammals. For frequent reference, carry with you a copy of R. M. Anderson's "Methods of Collecting and Preserving Vertebrate Animals." If possible, keep all skins with you until thoroughly dry. In preparing for shipment, take special pains to pack specimens tightly so that they will not move lengthwise of the box. Much of smoothness and symmetry may be lost through loose packing.

In cleaning skulls of bird skins, avoid removing

so much of the back end of the cranium as to loosen the articulations of the lower jaw. The lower mandible should be left in place so that the bill will close in normal position, preferably without tying. If tying be necessary, do not draw thread so tight as to force lower mandible back out of normal position against upper. In birds larger than linnet, if leg bones be broken, replace with sticks so that feet remain firmly anchored to body. In birds larger than meadowlark use solid excelsior or tow body; but avoid over stuffing; with larger birds aim to make a flattish skin. Be faithful in removing all fat and grease.

Mammal skulls should be severed from the vertebral column using extreme care not to injure the skull. Skulls the size of Citellus or larger should have the major part of the masseter muscle snipped off to allow the skull to dry quickly.

In making out the skull tag, enter field number, initials and sex symbol with Higgins eternal ink. In all cases write large and heavy. This is important, for the fading of the number means the loss of a specimen. Cut off the loose ends of the string.

Attach tag to skull by running the string between the lower jaws. Tie with about 1/4" slack in the string. Do not tie tightly around the lower jaw; there is danger of breaking it in bat or shrew skulls. Also, a loose string allows the beetles to eat the meat directly between it and the jaw bone.

Soak skulls in cold water for 12 hours, to remove the blood and loosen the brain. In very hot weather it may be necessary to change the water to prevent fermentation. Bones acquire a bluish tinge when the temperature of the water rises and maceration begins.

After taking the skulls out of water, blow the brains out with the aid of a hypodermic fitted with a blunt needle, or atomizer bulb fitted with a short rubber tube and blunt hypodermic needle.

A piece of the back end of the pendulum is in contact with a [illegible] of the lower jaw. The lower mandible should be held in place so that the bill will move in lateral positions, preferably without twist. If twist is necessary, it can then [illegible] to flight or to [illegible] mandible have an [illegible] position against which to drive larger [illegible]. If one wants to [illegible] replica with which to test bird models [illegible] to scale. In larger [illegible] mechanisms are held exterior to the body, but [illegible] with [illegible] larger birds are to make a [illegible] model, or [illegible] in removing [illegible] for [illegible].

Tunnel sleeve should be removed from the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Large and small skulls should not be strung on the same wire. If, for example, squirrel and mouse skulls are strung together, the smaller certainly will be more or less broken.

Above all, do not allow skulls to become fly blown. This is apt to occur when they are hung up to dry and while soaking, as some will float and thus be exposed to flies. Maggots do a great deal of damage by discoloring the bone, loosening the sutures, and obliterating data on tags. Never hang skulls in the sun -- always in the shade and, if possible, where there is a breeze. When skulls are quickly dried, any fly eggs deposited will not hatch. If, due to damp weather, the skulls are apt to remain soggy, wrap in cheesecloth (when hung up) to exclude the flies.

When packing skulls for shipment, or when moving camp, use a container with plenty of air holes. Never put damp or even dry skulls in air tight containers; this causes sweating and maceration.

When preparing skeletons, skin the body completely, which means to the tip of the tail and to the claws of the feet. The pads of the feet of mammals and tarsi of birds are nearly impervious to the dermestid beetles. Always "draw" the animal and cut off all large muscles. Tag skeletons (each separate piece) in the same way as skulls.

When roughed out, skeletons should be wrapped with thread or string so that the head and extremities will not be broken off when they are dry and brittle. The legs are pulled up along the body and the head brought back. A few wrappings of thread will suffice for small skeletons. Do not use so much thread that the beetles have difficulty in getting to the meat. Do not wrap too tightly, as fresh bones are easily bent.

Preserve amphibians, reptiles, young of birds and mammals, and materials of like nature, in formalin. Ordinarily mix one part full strength (40%) formalin

with nine parts water. Vary this strength for different kinds of material and for different weather conditions. Inject each specimen with slightly stronger solution than is used for immersing it. Be sure that each specimen is cold and relaxed before placing in tank. Examine specimens at intervals to see that they remain hard. Coil long specimens symmetrically.

In packing alcoholics, drain off fluid and wrap in cheesecloth so that each specimen is separate from its neighbor; place in cans with tight-fitting tops, filling in extra space with excelsior to prevent specimens from moving about and rubbing against one another. Pour in just enough fluid to keep packing material moist. The same care in this respect is as necessary when merely changing camp as during shipment to Museum.

In "pithing" of reptiles with a needle or scalpel, care should be taken not to mutilate the specimens; a neat, accurate operation is in order.

In trapping, do not let a line get "stale". Keep all settings sensitive. Avoid using too much bait as well as too little. Where ants are active during the day, re-bait faithfully the last thing at night. In preparing specimens caught, divide your efforts logically between the common and rare species. As a rule, even with the commonest species, save a pair of adults from each locality. Where available, series up to thirty from one locality should be saved, these to include young of different stages as well as adults.

With birds, do not use up time on series of well-known, and particularly migrant, species. However, save anything unrecognized, or needed to back up notebook determination.

NOTE TAKING

Head each and every notebook page with collector's name and year, page number, locality (in detail the first time used), and date. Enter for each specimen all details of data pertaining to take -- collector's

number (left of red line)and also there, if not conventional "skin", whether (if) skeleton, skull-only, or alcoholic; name of species, sex, breeding condition, measurements, weight, and, on occasion, color of iris and soft parts. Use a vernacular name of the species, if you are not sure of the scientific name.

Write full notes, even at risk of entering much information of apparently little value. One cannot anticipate the needs of the future, when notes and collections are worked up. The following are suggested topics, but do not restrict yourself to these alone. Be alert for new ideas and new facts.

Describe vegetation (saving plant-press samples of species not positively known), nature of ground, slope exposure, and drainage of each belt of animal life collected in. Describe exact location of trap lines, referring to your topographic maps, and also enter a sketch, in profile, or surface view, or both, to illustrate the location and relations of the different habitats crossed. Properly marked maps for each region worked should ultimately be bound in with the field notes.

Keep record of closeness of settings of traps, distance covered, and results of each night's trapping; give number and type of traps put out in each habitat and number of animals of each species captured in each habitat (whether or not preserved), with sex, age, and breeding condition of each animal.

Keep full record of breeding data: Number and approximate size (length) of embryos, or of young found in nests; state of incubation in eggs. Dig out burrows if practicable; make drawings to scale, plan and elevation; describe fully.

Record food plants; keep specimens for identification where not known by a definite name; preserve cheek pouch contents, contents of gullets, stomachs of mammals and large birds. If these are not saved, identify and record contents.

Note regularly in notebook all "pick-ups", that is, odd skulls or fragments of animals of whatever sort or source, serially numbered along with specimens of the more usual sort. Give full information, as with odd skulls secured from trappers. Label all such specimens adequately, as elsewhere described.

Keep frequent censuses of diurnal birds and mammals, with locality preferences indicated. These censuses, if short, need not be entered on formal census sheets. When leaving a well-worked locality, enter a summary of species observed, with remarks of a general nature, such as relate to local conditions of terrain, human activities, etc.

Where feasible, interview old residents, trappers, National Forest and National Park rangers in each locality visited. Always record accurately the name, official position or occupation, and address of each person giving information; give also your opinion as to his reliability. Note general attitude of men interviewed as to game laws and conservation and record specific comments, complaints or criticisms.

Ascertain present numbers and distribution of large mammals and birds as compared with former status. So far as possible get definite statements expressing ratio of abundance now, compared with a definite number of years back. Record fully all evidence as to human influence upon original or "natural" balance. Record present economic relations of vertebrate animal life, that is, effect on agriculture, stock raising, etc., with full details. Note opinions as to whether species should be protected or destroyed. Describe local methods of capture or destruction; give your opinion as to their effectiveness and justification.

Opportunity offering, record detailed observations on effects upon vertebrate animals, of severe storms, floods, forest, chaparral or prairie fires, over-grazing, lumbering, road-building, or tree-planting.

SUGGESTIONS AS TO LIFE HISTORY NOTES
(Birds, Mammals, Reptiles, Amphibians)

Markings and coloration (meanings apparant as associated with significant circumstances: directive, disruptive, concealing).

Speed (gait, climbing, swimming, walking, running, flying); tracks.

Abundance: by impression; censuses.

Plant associates: habitat; environment (define distinctive ecologic niche or biotope in which each animal is found).

Range (home range or "cruising radius" of individual, topographic and geographic range of species, any indications of change in range).

Call-notes or voice (interpretations whenever circumstances give any clue); "songs" of birds.

Migrations (regular, irregular, local, altitudinal, geographical); movements and flight.

Degree of gregariousness (including "social instincts"); manner or means of communication (as voice, gesture, touch, and smell-signals).

Nests, dens and lairs; breeding habits (including number of young, length of breeding period, mating; whether promiscuous, polygamous, monogamous; relations of individuals of family group to each other); modes of locating nests or homes; sanitation; solicitude; reactions of young; care of young; mastology (distribution of mammary glands).

Boldness; belligerence; intolerance; shyness.

Food-habits; forage range; manipulation of food; storage.

Scatology (dung or feces).

Acuteness of the various senses (touch, taste, sight, hearing, smell, and direction).

Enemies; disease (parasites, internal and external).

Odd partnerships; commensalism; any biotic interrelationships apparant.

Age (length of life of individual).

Refuges: from enemies; for resting or roosting.

Dormancy: hibernation or estivation; evidences of; places where undergone.

Note -- Read above suggestions every few days, devoting half an hour or so to thoughtful consideration of the objects of our field work, which are: To ascertain everything possible in regard to the natural history of the vertebrate life of the regions traversed, and to make careful record of the facts gathered in the form of specimens and notes, to be preserved for all time. All this is for the information of others; strive to make your records in all respects clearly intelligible. Remember that the value of our manuscripts increases as the years go by and faunal changes take place. Some of our earlier notebooks describe conditions now vanished in the localities they dealt with.

J. Grinnell

September 12, 1933.

COLLECTING POCKET GOPHERS

1. Specimens should be secured from as many environmental set-ups -- soil textures, elevations, plant associations -- as possible in the available time. Especially should this be so in the case of type localities.

2. Notes as to color and general texture of soil should be so arranged that the individual specimens may be classified in this regard. It is perhaps best to write such notes, abbreviated, on the tag as well as in the notebook.

3. Rather than large series from any one locality (unless it be in an entirely new differentiation area), it is better to have samples (=5 adult females, 3 adult males, if possible) from a number of close-together localities.

4. Trap settings (exact places) should be marked on the maps to be kept permanently in notebooks, concorded with the written records of catch and descriptions of ground.

5. If a population of gophers appears variable on first sampling, attempt to get a series of ten or more adult females, together with the males taken at the same time whatever their number.

6. Save skulls of any young taken; but series of skins in juvenile pelage are of little importance. Save complete skeletons of any very young ones taken, or preserve entire in alcohol. Skeletons or alcoholics of adults are not needed beyond two of a kind (♂ and ♀) unless for special studies known to be actually under way.

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